The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 139 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th June	* India ..	8000	....	..
20th "	China ..	8000	Maloja ..	12500
27th "	* Arbia ..	8000	....	..
4th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	10500
11th "	China ..	8000	....	..
18th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
25th "	Persia ..	8000	....	..
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
8th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd "	India ..	8000	....	..
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt ..	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
12th "	China ..	8000	Malwa ..	11000
19th "	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
26th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
17th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
31st "	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
14th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
28th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
12th "	Persia ..	8000	....	..
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	..

* These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Pasengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
20th Febry.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
27th "	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th "	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
20th "	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
31st "	China* ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
17th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Molgolia ..	10000
28th "	India* ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
15th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

* Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru	M. Shinobe	6189	28th May	11th June
Yinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	30th	12th "
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	14th June	25th "
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	23rd "	4th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6126	28th "	10th "
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	5143	12th July	24th "
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th "	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murasumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st "

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts Opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 411

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Calcutta* .. A & C	7636	....	10th June.
City of Benares*.... A & C	6984	....	23rd June.
City of Manchester.. A&C	5551	....	30th June.
City of Colombo.... B†	5987	....	11th July.
City of Paris..... A & C	9239	....	18th July.
City of Marseilles*.... A & C	8,300	....	25th July.
City of Glasgow .... A & C	6529	....	5th Aug.

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.
† "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	26th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7636	1st Aug..	9th Aug..	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur ..	....	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	6th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	15th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct .	21st Oct.
†City of Paris..	9239	10th Oc ...	16th Oct...	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7474	22nd Oct...	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Lahore ..	6875	28th Oct.	6th Nov..	23rd Nov.
†Trafford Hall ¶	5321	7th Nov..	14th Nov..	2nd Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec-..	....	29th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	800
Liverpool.....	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	1737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

T. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest there on collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time Routes.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 18th June 9 a.m., Direct
DWARKA 1695, Fri. 19th June *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 18th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA," 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 18th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about,
†JELUNGA	5206	Thursday 25th June.
*PUNDUA	3305	" 9th July
†PENTAKOTA	3418	" 23rd July
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	" 6th Aug.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

12th June, 1914.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer,	Tonnage,	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Massilia	6091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Hendersos	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gilbraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years. Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE KEYSTONE ELGIN

AMERICAN WRIST STRAP WATCH

As sold under our name and guarantee

IS	AND
WELL	HAS A
JEWELLED	DOUBLE
IN	ROLLER
FIFTEEN	SAFETY
HOLES	ACTION.

THE MOST PERFECT WRIST WATCH EXTANT.

Nickel Rs. 40. Silver Rs. 47/8. Rolled Gold Rs. 60.

Less 10 % for Cash or V. P. P.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

Watchmakers & Jewellers.

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

TAJ BUILDINGS.

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

SHE has enraptured a hundred million people. "She" will enrapture. "She" is divine.

BURBERRY Weatherproofs, new stock of Ladies and Gents models. Get the genuine make from the sole appointed Agents in Bombay. ASQUITH & LORD, LTD, Opposite Clock Tower. 2820a.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED a smart ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER on Salary and Commission for a first class local weekly journal. Apply "X. Y. Z." C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2601

REQUIRED for the Perim Coal Co., Ltd., at Perim Island one TURNER and one BOILER MAKER only strong and healthy men need apply to KILLICK NIXON & Co., Home Street, Fort, Bombay. 2890

WANTED a First Class experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for a Local Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected, to Box No. 656, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2873

MOTOR MECHANICS, with practical experience and Line Inspectors European or Eurasian also Driver with experience of Hill Roads for Public Motor Service in the Punjab. Apply sharp with copies of Testimonials to Box No. 659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2878

WANTED, for the Public Works Department of a Native State, a well qualified and experienced EUROPEAN ENGINEER. Salary Rs. 700 with free house and 100 Motor allowance. Apply to Box No. 661, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2898

WANTED—A competent energetic and graduate man for the Post of Deputy Inspector of Schools in this State, on a monthly salary of Rs. 60 p.m. Applications with testimonials of past sesvices will be received by the

RAJA SAHIB DEO
2085 BAHADUR, Sirguja.

DIVER WANTED.—The services of a qualified DIVER are required immediately at Jhansi for a week or ten days. Apparatus and Assistants must be provided by the Diver who will be given a pass for same from any station on G. I. P. Railway.

Apply early to DISTRICT ENGINEER, No. 7, District, G. I. P. Railway, Jhansi. 2110

WANTED.—A qualified MIDWIFE for Barsi Municipal Dispensary. Pay Rs. 30 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials of efficiency and good conduct, stating age, caste, whether married or widow, will be received up-to the end of June, 1914.

R. M. SANE,
President.

Barsi, 8th June, 1914.
Municipal Office. 2885

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and influential canvassers and representatives for raising capital on the Hindusthan Tea and Fishery, Limited—a rising tea concern—on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 upwards per mensem. The Company has already started the work of opening a new Tea Garden on a vast area of about 4,000 acres of land and contemplates purchasing a running concern also. For particulars, please apply to THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE MANAGING AGENTS, Karimganj, Dt. Sylhet, A. B. Railway. 2572

WANTED—A Cashier for the P. W. D., Sikkim, salary Rs. 70 per mensem, cash security required Rs. 1,000.

The appointment is permanent, but the selected candidate will be on probation for 3 months before being confirmed.

Only those fully qualified and possessing the necessary experience, need apply.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be sent to the undersigned before the 30th of June, 1914.—

C. H. DRACOTT, C.E.,
State Engineer, Sikkim.
Gantok: 22nd May, 1914. 2094

WANTED.

SHE has enraptured a hundred million people. "She" will enrapture. "She" is divine.

WANTED:—Stabling accommodation in Fort for Horse and Carriage, apply to Box No. 660, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2886

WANTED a male or a female qualified TEACHER. Apply to THE DIRECTOR, Antonio de Souza's School, Victoria Road, Byculla. 2127

WANTED—A good RULING MAN with good experience of all kinds of Ruling. Apply to MANAGER, Union Press, Karachi, with copies of testimonials and the pay he expects. 2372

WANTED a GRADUATE, strong in English and French, another in Physics and Chemistry. Apply with testimonials to HEADMASTER, Tutorial High School, Gowalia Tank Road. 2111

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED one CIVIL and one MECHANICAL ENGINEER, either European or Parsi, to work Gin and Press. Pay according to qualifications.

M. T. DAFTARY,
2111 Gin and Press Manager, Morvi.

WANTED TO BUY or to get on lease for a Cotton Press Factory laned admeasuring about ten thousand sq. yards, near the Dock either at Mazagon or Wari Bunder. Apply to Messrs. HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay 2891

WANTED two experienced P.W.D. Account clerks, knowing Hindi, Persian and English, on Rs. 40 to 50 p.m., according to qualifications. Applicants should send copies of their testimonials stating their age and when they would be able to join the FAMINE ENGINEER, West Nowgang, Central India. 2123

WANTED—Immediately for Bhopal Municipality, one experienced Overseer for Drainage Scheme, on a consolidated salary of Rs. 75 p.m. Applications should at once reach

THE MUNICIPAL ENGINEER,
Bhopal State,
2122 Bhopal.

WANTED—An experienced Superintendent for the Lyallpur Water Works by July 1st. Salary Rs. 175 p.m., rising to Rs. 225 by annual increments of Rs. 10 per mensem. Free Bungalow.

Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to the—

PRESIDENT, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE,
2084 Lyallpur, Punjab.

WANTED at once in Poona, a really competent STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST Rs. 75, for 3 months, with substantive appointment after, if found efficient. Apply in own hand writing promptly to.

F. ANDERSON, M.A., I.C.S.,
On Special Duty,
2887 13, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

WANTED an ELECTRICIAN to run the electric lighting plant of the club. He must be a certificated Electrician and under stand the Motor Engine,, which drives the plant. Able to do repairs to wiring, and put up additional lights, etc. Terms on application, copies of certificates to accompany application.

Apply HONY. SECY., Belgaum Club, Belgaum. 2112

WANTED a CLERK, having experience in Correspondence and as Salesman. Salary according to qualifications, preference will be given to one who has served in a Co-operative Stores

Also a CASHIER on salary Rs. 30 per mensem, light work; cash security of Rs. 1,000 required. Apply to.

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Mhow Railway Co-operative,
2113 Association, Ltd., Mhow.

A PROFESSOR of Chemistry is required for the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. He must be a graduate (in Honours) of a European University and will be required to prepare students for the B. Sc. and M. Sc. Examinations (in Chemistry) of Allahabad University. He may also be required to carry on tutorial work in Hostels. He will be expected to join the College on the 15th October 1914.

For other particulars apply to the PRINCIPAL M. A. O. College, Aligarh. 2124

WANTED—A senior cirtificated or L. T. for the M. A. O. Collegiate School, Aligarh. Salary Rs. 60 p.m.

The candidate must have fair knowledge of Arabic.

Also wanted a B. A. Sc., or Junior certificated to teach Geography to the Lower Classes. Salary Rs. 40 p.m.

Mohamedan and experienced candidates will be preferred.

Application should reach the HEAD MASTER, M. A. O. Collegiate School, Aligarh, by June 30th 1914. 2121

A good draftsman for Office of Military Works Branch, Army Headquarters, Simla. Knowledge of draftsmanship in all its details, estimating and working out calculations, essential. Appointment will be probationary and non-pensionable for six months on Rs. 100 per mensem. On completion of probation, if services satisfactory, permanent pensionable appointment probable, on Rs. 120 per mensem, plus local allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem for five winter months.

Apply to—DIRECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY WORKS, Simla. 2126

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 2; Rs. 3; Rs. 4; Rs. 6 per dozen. Oranges, apples, sweet limes peaches, lichies, figs, chikoos etc. at market price. DHOBLE & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS—FOR SALE several well situated and paying Cotton Pressing also small and big Ginning Factories in different parts of India. Communicate with to Box No. 658, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2875

HYDRAULIC BALING PRESS brand new FOR SALE at great reduction to clear stock. Suitable for Cotton, Hay, Wool and similar material. Makes Bales of Cotton about 48"x 21"x 24" each weighing 500 lbs. and density 35 lbs. per cu. ft. American Manufacture. Nett Price Rs. 7,500-0-0 F. O. R. BOMBAY. Apply MARSHALL SONS AND Co., Ltd., Ballard Road, Bombay. 2870

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—FOR SALE, Six Steam Power MORTAR, MILLS at prices varying from Rs. 860 to Rs. 1,000 each.

Two bullock Power MORTAR MILLS at Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 each. All the above are second-hand but have been repaired and are now in good working order. For further particulars and drawings apply to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER.
2131 North Western Railway, Lahore.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—FOR SALE, Three second-hand HYDRAULIC JACKS, five feet nine inches high and fifteen inches in diameter, lifting capacity 200 tons, in good order. Price Rs. 600 each. Reasonable offers considered.

Drawings and particulars on application to

THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
N. W. Railway, Lahore.
Lahore, dated 25th May, 1914. 2130

ENGLISH Chemist (Pharmaceutical) not at present free, desires responsible position, preferably on salary and commission basis, not under Rs. 450.

Twelve years exceptional experience in London, W. End and Provinces, 15 months in India.

Age 27, abstainer, well up in Pharmacy, Therapeutics and prescribing, also Photography and manufacture of proprietary medicines. Thoroughly competent and reliable.

Address F-87, Pioneer Press, Allahabad. 2125

FOR SALE—1. One "Fielding" latest pattern automatic ignition kerosine oil Engine 35 B. H. P., complete with usual accessories and with a Self Starter.

1. One latest design two stage "turbine pattern" Centrifugal pump by Pulsometer Engineering Company. Suction 8", Delivery 7" with all its necessary requirements, capable of delivering about 25,000 gallons per hour. Lift 120' feet.

The above plant was used for one month only.

1. One "Fielding" latest pattern automatic ignition, kerosine oil Engine 16 B.H.P., complete with usual accessories.

The above Engine (16 B.H.P.) was used for (3) three months only.

Sold as no longer wanted: all in working order.

For further particulars apply to

THE DEWAN,
Cambay State.
Cambay, 7th June 1914. 2113

FOR SALE.—1. SINGER MACHINE No. 45 K for sewing cloth and leather.

1. Self-Acting Screw-cutting LATHE of good make, 12ft. long complete.

1. 6" X 4" X 6" Hayward Tyler Duplex piston pattern PUMP.

1. Elecric DYNAMO with 80 lamps, 45 amps. 110 volts, complete with all accessories.

1. TRESTLE of good make, 24ft. high, with strong cast iron column, angle iron tie bars and platform of H iron girders. Miscellaneous Mill and Gin STORES such as steam and water pipes connections pumps iron and steel bars; also presses, kettles, etc., pertaining to OIL MILL.

Further particulars can be had from the MANAGER, Messrs TATA SONS & Co.'s Jamshed Oil Mills, at Kurla, upto 12 noon, any day except Sundays and thereafter from Mr. J. S. Dhatigara, Navsari Chambers, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 10th June, 1914. 2895

TO BE LET.

BOARD—RESIDENCE available, Married couple or gentleman. Apply Mrs HUMPHREY, Jer Villa, Wodehouse Road. 2832

TO LET—Chapel Road, Bandra, Roomy COTTAGE facing bay, surrounded by fruit-trees. Rent Rs. 35, apply to Box No. 664, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HORSE and MOTOR OWNERS.—Commodious Stabling accommodation available immediately near Messrs. GRAHAM & Co., Accommodation also for Motors, drivers and syces. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 528, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2120.

TO Be Let,—A comfortable little office very centrally Situated. Rent Rs. 40—Apply to.

E. W. FLOWER & Son,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 2884

TO BE LET.—For POONA SEASON. Suitable for Rajas and nobility. The well-known large upper storied stylish Bungalow. PEERBHOY MANSION, Bund Garden Road, Poona, with 6 bed rooms, one Durbar Hall, furnished in the most up-to-date style with full Electric installation marble flooring large compound and garden. Apply IBRAHIM PEERMAHOMED & Co., 2897 112, Chakla Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

THE Lonavla Week-End Express train has ceased to run.

W. LAIDLAW,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 9th June, 1914.

ALUMINIUM PETROL MOTOR LAUNCH ON AUCTION.

AN AUCTION of the above said Launch will be held in the State Gardens' Office, Public Park, Baroda, on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. The Launch can be seen on the River Narmada at Chandod Railway Station on H. H. the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway.

Conditions with the specification will be supplied on application to the Undersigned at the above-mentioned office.

T. R. KOTHAWALA,
Superintendent,
State Gardens.
Public Park,
Baroda, 6th June, 1914. 2855

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

APPLICATIONS are invited for an appointment as THIRD EUROPEAN PILOT and HARBOUR MASTER. Monthly pay Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 400 by annual increments of Rs. 25.

2. Candidates must be under thirty years of age and hold a Master Mariner's Certificate of competency.

3. Application with copies or credential. will be received by the Undersigned up to 30th June, 1914. Proof of sobriety and good conduct essential.

4. The candidate selected will be on probation for six months and will be required to join by the 1st July, 1914.

B. H. JONES,
Commander, R.I.M.,
Port Officer, Chittagong.
Date Chittagong, the 5th June, 1914. 2110

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Through Carriages (First and Second Class) between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla); Bombay and Peshawar and Jhansi and Dehra Dun (for Mussoorie).

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN. From Bombay.		Stations.		UP. To Bombay.
H. M.				H. M.
17- 0	Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
22- 9	Arr.	Manmad	Dep.	7-27
8- 6	,,	Bhopal	,,	21- 6
10-52	,,	Rina	,,	18-24
13-15	,,	Jhansi	,,	16-52
15-	,,	Gwalior	,,	14- 1
17-43	,,	Agra Cantonment	,,	11-13
18-38	,,	Muttra	,,	10-18
21- 0	,,	Delhi	,,	8-
21-30	Dep.		Arr.	7-35
22- 9	,,	Ghaziabad	Dep	7- 5
23-10	,,	Meerut Cantonment	,,	5-59
1-24	,,	Saharanpur	,,	3-58
3- 0	,,	Ambala Cantonment	,,	2-17
5-18	,,	Ludhiana	,,	22-44
6-24	,,	Jullundar	,,	22-27
8- 2	,,	Amritsar	,,	21- 7
9-33	,,	Lahore	,,	20- 1
14- 5	,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13-32
20-13	Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	,,	6-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-0	Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21- 0	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21-30	Dep.		Arr.	7-19
2-45	Arr.	Ambala	Dep.	2-17
3-40	Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5 .33	Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	0-40
6-15	Dep.		Arr.	24-0
12-10	Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW

17- 0	Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-15	Arr.	Jhansi	Dep.	15-52
13-55	Dep.		Arr.	15-11
16-15	,,	Orai	Dep.	13- 9
18-35	,,	Cawnpore	,,	10-52
19-50	Arr.	Lucknow	,,	9-32

BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.

13-35	Dep.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-32
15-14	,,	Gwalior	Dep.	14- 1
21- 0	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21-30	Dep.		Arr.	7-35
1- 4	Arr.	Saharanpur	Dep.	3-58
5- 0	Dep.		Arr.	2-50
6-43	Arr.	Lhaksar	Dep.	1-42
7-10	Dep.		Arr.	23-50
10-25	Arr.	Dehra Dun	Dep.	21-15

For Up journeys read from bottom to top on right hand side.

W. LAIDLAW,
263 Ag. General Traffic Manager.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,000 BALES of MIXED COTTON AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF LOOSE COTTON SALVAGE OF THE LAST FIRE IN APOLLO GODOWNS AT COLABA.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co. concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th June, 1914, at the undermentioned times and places the following:—

At 4 p.m. (S.T.)

AT VICTORIA BUNDER-COLABA, NEAR GOCULDAS KALYANJI PRESS

About 2,000 bales Full-pressed mixed cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

At 5 p.m. (S.T.)

NEAR APOLLO GODOWNS, opposite the Fire Brigade Station.

A very large quantity of loose cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on the next day.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th June, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Central Stores (Water Works Stores), Chinchpokly, a large lot of serviceable and unserviceable stores consisting of brass coupling fitters, upright spindle, C I. tail piece, English Bib tap, caps of sluices, brass scrap, gun metal scrap, empty old casks, empty ink bottles, old papers, copper reversible valves ball, screw augers, single air valves, old papers, etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (B. T.), at the Bellasis Bridge, Pipe Depot, Tardeo.

A large quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores consisting of penstocks for road sewers, W. I. flush tanks, safes, picks casks, barrels, and drums, English clocks, time-pieces, bicycle, galvanized pipes and fittings, empty jars, lamps of sorts, miscellaneous furniture, wooden pieces, iron, steel and wooden articles, pumps, powras, aluminium, Chubb tin box, galvanized vent shaft tubes, copper scrap, brass scrap, canvas scrap, lead scrap, leather scrap, rope, rubber scrap, W. I. tank, kerosine oil tins, Westons patent pully blocks, iron ghumellas, zinic scrap, glass scrap, galvanized buckets, wheels for hand carts, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (B. T.), at Patlan Road Workshop behind the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of C. I. scrap, W. I. scrap, old C. I. naves, W. I. pipes and tubes, old W. I. boiler plates, W. I. nightsoil and drain cart bodies, old W. I. tank, W. I. sheets, empty casks, tins and drums, dealwood planks, carriage without wheels, steel scrap, coal ashes, gun metal borings, leather scrap, canvas hose, rubber scrap, I. R. lined hose, morticing machine, etc., etc.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 12th June, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

LAST TWO NIGHTS ONLY

HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMEDY AND DRAMATIC CO.

To-day Friday 12th June

For the First time in Bombay.

"THE BARRIER."

Is the story of John Gale, a man of good birth, who wrongly denounced for murder by a man named Bennett, flies from what he knew would be the injustice of injustice, and ultimately finds himself in the wilds of Alaska. Of the appearance in the mining camp of Captain Burrell (of the 9th U. S. Cavalry) and a troop sent thither to trace certain men who are "wanted" by the law; of the love of Burrell for Gales's reputed daughter "Necia" of the tender devotion for the bright maiden of "Poleon" (one of the best-drawn characters ever found within the pages of a story); of the villainies of Stark (alias Bennett) and Runnion—their planning and plotting in order to transfer to themselves the most valuable claim of the gold-mining camp; of the mutual recognition of Gale and Stark (alias Bennett); the final reckoning at midnight the fight; the death of Dan Stark; makes "The Barrier" one of the most interestingly thrilling dramas of the present day.

Owing to the short season, "The Barrier" will be staged for one night only.

To-morrow Saturday 13 June.

"ALONE IN LONDON."

BY ROBERT BUCHANAN.

A country lass prefers a gentleman from London to an honest miller. After her marriage she discovers that her husband is a thief and villain. She becomes friendless and is forced to sell flowers in the streets of London. Her husband plots to rob a banker, who has befriended her, and in order to prevent her from warning the banker, he locks her in and sets fire to her house. She is rescued by her old friend, the miller, and arrives in time to prevent the robbery.

Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.

PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

DOORS OPEN 8-30. *COMMENCING* 9-30.

Soldiers in uniform half price to one and two rupee seats.

Taxi autos and Victorias available at the close of the show.

To-night! To-night!

THE WORLD-RENOWNED ENGLISH ACTRESS

MRS. LANGTRY

WILL APPEAR IN

AN INTENSELY DRAMATIC MOTION-PLAY

HIS NEIGHBOUR'S WIFE

AT THE

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

An exact Reproduction of the famous Play as staged and performed in England.

DON'T MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING ENGLAND'S GREATEST LIVING ACTRESS.
A Bright Budget of Comics.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES. 3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-30 and 10

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show— 5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

Charni Road. Tel. No. 1271.

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT

Complete change of Programme IN FILMS AND VARIETY.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. gains.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

THE DISPELLER.

The dispeller of Indigestion of whatever degree, Diabetes and such other dreadful diseases permanently and perfectly, is the Atank Nigrah Pills. Their special features are a small price and dose with no restrictions regarding diet.

Price Re. 1 per tin of 32 Pills.

A tin only will convince you.
Sold everywhere or from :—

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR,
AND
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

Don't Spoil

the Ship for a ha'-penny's worth of Tar

It is the appearance of your advertisement matter that determines whether it shall be read or not. We have seen some excellent advertising literature—strong, convincing "copy"—which could not possibly do the business because it did not look inviting or interesting enough to be read. A weak or ill-considered type display, or a poor colour scheme, will no more impress prospective customers than a shabbily-dressed or ill-bred salesman. Careful dressing of your newspaper advertisements, circulars, catalogues, &c., is therefore of great importance. We suggest that when you want any advertising matter you will send the rough particulars to us and let us lick them into shape for you. Our charges are very reasonable, and we can always produce distinctive results by our work.

WRITE FOR OUR "BUSINESS SUCCESS" HANDBILL—SENT FREE

BOMBAY ADVERTISING AGENCY

Writers, Designers, and Printers of Smart Advertising Matter for all Trades.

PICKET ROAD, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE OF VARIETIES

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY **10 p.m.**

MISS MARIE QUINTRELL

AND A PIANO

SELECTIONS FROM OPERA.
HER OWN SONG SUCCESS
"FORGET-ME-NOT"

Written & Composed By Herself.

IMPROVISATIONS ON THE PIANO.

Admitted by all to be one of the most beautiful voices ever heard in this city.

SUNDAY 10 p.m.

BAND OF THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

by permission of the Col. and Officers.

A MUSICAL TREAT FOR YOU.

POPULAR PRICES.

Boxes Rs. 15, 10, Stalls 2.
Circle Re. 1.
Back Seats As. 8, 6, & 4.

GREAT
STARRING ENGAGEMENT
THE
ROMANO BROS.
THE
GRECIAN GLADIATORS

In a series of classical poses,

PERFECT PHYSIQUE.

MARVELLOUS MUSCLES.

THE MOST ARTISTIC ACT ON THE HALLS TO-DAY.

POSTIVELY THE GREATEST SUCCESS EVER BOOKED ON THE AUSTRALIAN TOUR.

No 10 O'clock SHOW ON

SATURDAY

Matinee 4-30 1st SHOW 6-30.

MISS
LILY PACY
SOUBRETTE
AND
DANCER
MORE NEW SONGS

TO-NIGHT

A Wiff of old Kentucky

ALABAM

TRY AND PLEASE ME
HONEY
SHE'S THE
"REAL CANDY"

THE
GAIETY PICTURES.
OUR STAR DRAMA
THE
WAR-MAKERS

Something to stir you up in the hot days.

POPULAR PRICES.

Boxes Rs. 15, 10, Stalls 2.
Circle Re. 1.
Back Seats As. 8, 6, & 4.

INDIAN JOURNALISM.

ITS INFLUENCE ON GOVERNMENT.

In one of his earlier volumes Kipling has a vivid description of an Indian newspaper office on a hot weather night—a description calculated to give pause to the most enthusiastic aspirant to journalistic honour, says a writer in "St. Andrew," the Scottish Church Magazine. Some of Kipling's pictures are doubtless drawn from his powerful imagination, but when he wrote about newspaper work in Lahore he was simply recalling his own personal experiences. For Kipling began life in a newspaper office, and I sometimes think it is a pity he ever sought a wider sphere of labour. It has sometimes seemed to me that Kipling is not a man of letters —he is only a glorified journalist. And, as everybody knows, there is a big difference between the literary man and the journalist. But I am digressing.

My first editor in India, by the way, was also the bear-leader of Rudyard Kipling, "Yes," he used to say, "I was helping to run the———Gazette when Ruddy Kipling came, an ugly duckling—a very ugly duckling he was, too—to Lahore. And in proof of this, he showed me a little paper-covered book which afterwards, I suppose, became very valuable—a first edition of "Departmental Ditties." I think it was, on the flyleaf of which were written two verses, in Kipling's autograph, inscribed "To A. M," and beginning as follows:—

Between the paste pot and the shears,
The awful emblems of my trade—
First fruits of two hot Indian years—
These rhymes were made.

The second verse hails Macdonald (formerly editor of The "Englishman") as "pastmaster of my craft"—and Kipling never spoke a truer word. Andrew Macdonald was not only one of the most distinguished journalists who have ever laboured in India, but also the most brilliant and cultured conversationalist I have ever listened to.

UNDER THE PUNKAH.

Well, journalism in India is, like other occupations carried on in this country, a warm business. The electric fan has modified that condition a good deal, especially at night; but there were few tasks more trying than writing paragraphs or reading proofs in the small hours of the morning when the punkawalla had gone to sleep, and you couldn't spare the time to go and wake him because the printers were howling for copy, and the paper was going to bed in an hour or two.

The journalist who comes to India from an English paper must be prepared to find a moral atmosphere less robust than prevails at Home. In England, if anybody ventured to go up to a reporter, and offer him money in order to hush up a case, that case would be reported with special headlines as a protest against the insult. But in India the reporters are just the other way. One speedily finds out that a great many cases are reported, or left out because someone has bribed, or has omitted to bribe the reporter. I have even heard of editors being "got at," but in such I feel sure that they must have been editor who had never served any apprenticeship to English journalism. Whatever charge may be levelled against the English newspaper man—of sensationalism, of partizanship, or of Daily Telegraphese—he is absolutely incorruptible.

THE REPORTER'S ARTFUL AID.

Then, again, some reporters have a festive way of introducing their own comments into the report of a case before the High Court. The very first night I ever took late duty in India I came across a proof of the report of a case in which the reporter had calmly inserted a gloss of his own in reporting a speech from the Bench! If that interpolation had gone in, the paper would certainly have been committed for contempt of court. I struck it out.

Strange as it may seem, the English journalist in India may be said to wield a great influence than his 'confrere' at Home. I mean he may exercise a more direct influence upon events. After all, the average statesman, or politician at Home is not often influenced by what he sees in the press—when he does see it. He is so accustomed to being blackguarded and found fault with by the journals which cater for the other side that he becomes case-hardened. The statesman, or official in this country, is in quite a different position. He seems to develop a curious sensitiveness on the subject of press criticism, and I have heard of high officials being so upset by things that have been said about them in the papers, that they have been known to drop their monocles out of their optics through sheer nervousness!

BRINGING PRESSURE TO BEAR.

The most remarkable instance in my experience of what can be done by a newspaper in the way of bringing pressure to bear even upon a high mighty Government like that of India happened a long time ago when plague was a new experience for India—so new, in fact, that it had not reached Calcutta at all. It was understood to be "raging" in Bombay but it had not attempted to cross India and naturally the Calcutta people were not in the least anxious that it should. One fine day, however, the proprietor of the paper which then monopolised my energies received private information that the Government of India proposed to rail Haji pilgrims from the Bombay side down to Diamond Harbour, where a camp was to be established for them, and whence the pilgrim ships were to convey them to the Hedjaz. We knew there would be a row over this if it became known, because if any cases were reported in the camp at Diamond Harbour, Calcutta would be declared an infected port and this would inflict a blow upon her trade. My proprietor accordingly made a determined attempt to interview the Viceroy, who was then in Calcutta but was refused an audience, as His Excellency was just about to start for Barrachpore. The Burra Sahib offered to go to Barrackpore to see him but this offer was civilly declined.

Then he got angry. "Look here" he said to me when his second attempt failed "we have now got to show this thing up. Just write me a strong article pointing out the madness of this scheme and see whether that will not have some effect."

I wrote an article about it accordingly, pitching it fairly strongly, and the result far exceeded my modest expectations. This article appeared on Monday morning. In an hour telegrams were speeding, to the tea districts in Assam,the jute districts in Bengal, the coal districts—everywhere. At noon a special meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held to protest against the idea; and this protest, together with similar resolutions passed at a number of centres in Assam and Bengal was forwarded to the Government before nightfall. Simultaneously the Home cables were set in motion. The protests were telegraphed to London and appeared in the evening papers. A question was put in the House of Commons that night; and the very next morning the Home Government cabled out orders to stop the business. A crowded 24 hours was it not? Experiences like this make one feel for the time being that one is not quite the fly upon the wheel that one is apt to imagine oneself generally. It makes up for a lot—for the climate, the low ideals which surround one, the difficulties of bringing out a paper at all, the feeling that one is remote from the full tide of political and social life which flows so strongly through the great arteries of Europe.

KIPLING BEFORE HE WAS KNOWN.

In the April number of "McClure's Magazine" Mr. McClure tells of his first meeting with Rudyard Kipling, then an unknown man returning from India with lots of copy and hope.

"On his way to England, Kipling stopped a few days in New York, and submitted his entire early output to Harper Brothers. They turned down the whole mass of it, not accepting a single story. I think he tried no other American publishing house, but took his stories and went on to England. When I first met him soon after his arrival in London, he was writing 'The Light that Failed,' for which Lippincotts paid him 800 dollars, and which I afterwards syndicated. He was still writing with the free pen of the unknown man; he had achieved as yet only a *success d'estime*. Indeed so far as the market was concerned, Kipling went slowly. For a long while his prices remained very moderate. He returned to England and began to be talked about there in 1889; but as late as 89, I was offered one of the 'Jungle Book' stories for 125 dollars. Five years later I paid 25,000 dollars for the serial rights of 'Kim.'"

STARTING LIFE AT FIFTY.

THE CRITICAL TIME FOR PARENTS.

In the lives of all true mothers the children dominate everything, says a writer in the "Daily Mail." The fact may not be very apparent. To the eyes of the outside world the nursery party is probably very much subdued and kept in the background. The children's mothers are even known as society butterflies, with no thought beyond themselves and their enjoyment. Nevertheless. fundamentally the nursery rules the house.

But youth never stands still. It is always moving, and from babyhood to boyhood and on to man's estate the little boys prance, too quickly for their mothers, while as for the little girls, they are wooed and married and a' before their distant relatives have fairly realised their existence.

THEIR OCCUPATION GONE.

And then the mothers are left—their occupation is gone. So it comes to pass that a new life must be begun by them. They are derelicts alone on a wide, wide sea. What are they to do? Very likely they are still quite young, as youth is counted now, and still quite full of energy.

But, having directed their social gifts to the special advancement of their children, they do not care particularly for the purposeful round of gaieties that amused them before. So that those methods of time-passing go with the rest of the old habits. Even with a husband to look after they must draw up a new programme. And if there be no husband, then is their state more pitiable.

Two books that I have ready lately deal with the problem of the mother who has left the rut to start life over again, and in both cases the poor women have landed themselves in a quagmire in which, with the callousness of story writers, they are left submerged at the end of the tale without any apparent means of salvation.

One mother, a widow, finding herself at last able to gratify a life-long passion for travel, departs alone for the near East, and being a most fascinating creature finds suitors at every turn. Young men adore her, seasoned campaigners in life's battlefield turn to her, longing to rest in the charm of her presence and finally she gives her heart to a foreigner.

SECOND MARRIAGES.

When it is given duty calls her to the bedside of a sick daughter, and the end of the affair is that the man she loves and who loves her with an absorbing and very true devotion are separated—one wonders whether for ever or only for a while.

In any case there are certain to be complications. It is absolutely positive that the marriage of this pair will be viewed with dissatisfaction by the children of this dear woman. For though the children of good mothers grow up and desert their mothers, they keep a proprietary interest in them that is always asserted when the mothers take any step whatsoever that can be criticised, particularly matrimony.

In the case of the other book the middle-aged heroine made herself rather ridiculous and did not further the cause of her future when she determined to find in a love affair a solace for the drab life of self-repression that had been hers during the youth of her children. She dressed herself absurdly and behaved foolishly, and the consequences might have been more disastrous than they were.

WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?

What happened was that she was forced back into the rut, where she would stay, poor thing, for ever, it is to be hoped. She was safer in it than out.

Now it seems to me that this problem of what a woman is to do with her life when her children no longer need her is one that is rather serious in these days.

It did not press upon women when at forty they were expected to put on caps and mittens, and at fifty only rarely left the easy chair and the knitting-needles of domesticity. Moreover, there was the enthralling part of the grandmother to study then.

Grandmothers are very little wanted now. Their occupation has become a sinecure because they are not held to possess the hereditary wisdom that was their value in olden days and are of little use in mending and making, with nurses the clever creatures they are as needlewomen and shops so obliging with ready-made garments. So they must do something to fill their lives.

Believe me it is necessary that they should. Is there any position more sad than not to be needed by anyone after having been necessary to many? And to have nothing to look forward to except the grey procession of the years towards old age and then the end.

Some women take up their health as an interest when other interests fail and become valetudinarians. They have a poor time and one that is likely to become poorer and poorer.

Others attach themselves to sport and cards, and find in golf and bridge a solace. Some found businesses and many interest themselves in philanthropy. A vast number just live.

They get up in the morning, and go to bed at night, and in between do a little reading and a little gardening, some visiting and some entertaining, letter writing, sewing—all the things that need not be none but must, for lack of something more worthy. To exchange one rut for another is a rather dismal resource.

The business enterprise is better. The experience a woman has gained during a long apprenticeship of married life and house keeping is a valuable training in organisation, and there are to-day many promoters of sound "concerns" who went into business at forty-five and are doing very well.

Somehow in work there is a sympathetic issue; the human interest is there. If not personally with tender touches and loving zeal, the woman who works is still doing something for her children and their children. The mercenary side of existence appeals to her, as it never appealed before, in a more beautiful and less selfish way. For she understands the true value of money and the good that can be done with it, and her day's work brings her at night to a sense of satisfaction in that she is helping ever so many people to live happily and profitably, including her employees and those dependent on them. Love must season the lonely middle-aged woman's career or her life will have lost its savour.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 11.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has extended again into Rajputana. Light scattered rain continued in the Peninsula. A disturbance in the extreme north caused rain in the Western Himalayas but is slowly disappearing. The temperature has risen considerably in the central parts of the country and Northwest India; it is now below normal only in North Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, West Rajputana, the West Coast of the Peninsula, the Madras Deccan; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar East, North Punjab, Kashmir, Central India West. A few falls also occurred in the United Provinces, East Rajputana, West Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and the North Madras Coast.

The Chief amounts are:—Slipper Island one and a half inches; Diamond Island three; Toungoo one; Thayetmyo one and a half; Sibsagar one; Tezpur three-quarters; Chittagong one and a half; Barisal and Jessore two; Saugor Island three-quarters; Benares and Simla one; Udaipur one; Bikaner and Indore a half; Karwar one; Bijapur a half; Cuddapah one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Rajputana, Punjab and Kashmir.

A SULTRY WEEK IN CALCUTTA.

The following are Father Francotte's observations on the weather in Calcutta for the week ending Monday last:—

A rather severe cyclonic storm, which appeared as a depression in the north of the Bay on the 1st, moved northeastward and crossed the coast near Akyab. It seems probable from the Government chart that another depression is likely to form within a day or two covering the same area. At Akyab the rainfall was close upon 8 inches; it gave us on the 1st and 2nd a total of 1.32 inch only. The barometer began to fall in Calcutta on the 2nd, and had fairly recovered on the 5th. It begins to fall again, but slowly. Pressure is now pretty uniform over the north of the Bay. This morning's reading is 29.620, after correction. A thunderstorm on the 5th gave us one-third of an inch. The past week was a sultry one, especially the mornings. The temperature maxima were 97 degrees on the 6th and 7th, but on the 4th the maximum reached 99.4 degrees. The relative humidity not being particularly low, 67, 82 and 68 per cent, on 4th—6th, the sensation of heat was an uncomfortable one. The velocity of the wind on the three days, 131, 69 and 81 miles in 24 hours, tempered a little the feeling of discomfort.

It must be remembered that, as a rule, the month of May is not the most enjoyable; and if we compare the past week with the corresponding one of 40 years, we find that all the climatic elements, except the relative humidity, fall short of average: temperature:—mean, 85.4 degrees in the past week; 86.7 degrees the average; maxima 93.1, degrees and 94.3 respectively. The rainfall was 1.68 inch against 1.74 inch, the average.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	Inches.	29.709
Temperature of Air	degrees	87.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	80.4
Dew Point	"	78.1
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.743
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky of =10)		3.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	93.0
Minimum do do	"	83.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW,W,WSW.
Movement of Wind do	Miles	159
Fall of Rain	Inches.	0.01
Total fall during month	"	0.32
Do. do. year	"	0.47
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th June	"	0.00

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

			HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER		
Day of Week	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill		Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill
	June		h m	ft.	June	h m	ft in
Th	11	m	1 1	26 4	11	m 6 58	15 4
			1 53 a	29 2		8 8 a	18 9
F	12	m	1 49	25 10	12	m 7 36	16 4
			2 34 a	28 5		8 58 a	18 10
S	13	m	2 36	25 8	13	m 8 19	17 7
			3 14 a	27 6		9 48 a	19 0
S	14	m	3 24	24 7	14	m 9 3	18 9
			3 53 a	26 8		10 38 a	19 1
M	15	m	4 18	24 1	15	m 9 51	19 10
			4 32 a	25 11		11 28 a	19 1
Tu	16	m	5 23	23 10	16	m 10 34	20 8
			5 14 a	25 4			
W	17	m	6 33	23 11	17	m 0 19	18 11
			6 0 a	24 11		0 9 a	21 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June 11 (Thursday)	Sunrise 6h. 1m.	Sunset 7h. 16m	
" 12 (Friday)	" 6h 1m.	" 7h. 16m.	
" 13 (Saturday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 16m.	
" 14 (Sunday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 17m.	
" 15 (Monday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 17m.	
" 16 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 17m.	
" 17 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 1m	" 7h. 17m.	

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter June 15th, 7h, 50-0m. p.m.; Apogee, 18th, 2-4h, a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 9h, 3-2m. p.m. First Quarter, July 1st 6h, 54-5m. a.m. Perigee, 3rd, 12h, p m ; Full Moon 7th, 7h, 29 8m, p.m.

During the financial year 1912-13, the gold coins absorbed in this country after passing through the Government Treasuries and Reserves amounted to £10,245,000, and those absorbed directly are reported to be worth £856,000. The total of gold coins absorbed by the country thus amounts to £11,101,000. During the same period 1,049 lakhs of rupees worth £6,993,000 are also reported to have been absorbed in India.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th June, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in the north Punjab; night temperature is below normal at Multan and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is locally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Fairly general rain has fallen in west Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.39in. and Jodhpur 0.14in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall and in upper Sind and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Jacobabad, Jodhpur, and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore records 0.48in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen in the southern half of the division; Amraoti has had 0.10in and Nagpur 0.34in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is now in excess at night at Jubbulpore and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Konkan; Ratnagiri has had 0.27in., Mormugao 0.49in. and Karwar 1.22in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Bombay and Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur records 0.56in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at some stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general from Ratnagiri southwards on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in west Rajputana and local in Central India West, the southern half of the Central Provinces, the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar, local rain in the Konkan and some showers in the Deccan, the Central Provinces and possibly in west Rajputana and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 11th of June 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Jan. to date.	Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (10th)	90.8	81.0	65	..	..	..
Jask	93.1	78.1	91	..	..	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	104.6	85.6	80	..	..	—0.05
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.8	78.9	55	0.06	0.06	0.01
Rawalpind	99.8	69.2	48	..	..	—0.34
Lahore	102.4	75.4	61	0.08	0.45	0.28
Sirsa	107.2	84.9	39	..	0.08	..
Ambala	100.7	76.1	52	..	2.17	2.06
Delhi	104.0	83.8	41	..	0.81	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	106.1	84.9	41	..	2.33	2.11
Mainpuri	107.6	82.2	40	..	0.98	0.01
Jhansi	106.6	87.4	27	..	0.56	0.33
Cawnpore	105.0	80.8	49	..	0.55	0.12
Allahabad	103.8	85.0	41	..	0.19	0.05
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	108.1	84.8	74	..	1.19	1.17
Karachi	93.0	84.0	77	..	0.00	—0.10
Ajmer	100.0	77.4	58	..	3.09	2.94
Jalpore	103.1	79.1	44	..	1.90	1.76
Kotah	105.0	85.8	41	..	1.71	1.14
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	99.1	80.8	81	..	0.00	—0.24
Dwarka	91.1	83.7	79	..	0.03	—0.33
Veraval	86.1	82.1	81	..	0.32	0.27
Rajkot	104.1	79.8	77	..	0.33	0.13
Bhavnagar	101.4	81.8	74	..	0.75	0.32
Surat	94.9	83.6	67	..	0.30	—0.24
Ahmedabad	102.0	83.2	63	..	0.30	0.31
Deesa	103.8	82.0	58	..	1.40	1.45
Neemuch	98.6	80.0	47	..	1.29	1.01
Indore	97.4	75.1	77	0.48	2.11	0.85
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	100.9	82.3	60	..	0.63	0.33
Saugor	102.4	79.2	46	..	0.39	0.25
Hoshangabad	101.5	81.0	55	..	0.81	—0.17
Khandwa	99.4	78.2	53	..	2.57	1.46
Akola	102.1	81.8	52	..	0.92	—0.37
Amraoti	101.8	79.6	53	0.10	1.14	—0.58
Nagpur	99.3	79.5	56	0.34	2.09	0.07
Chanda	101.6	80.8	53	..	0.82	—0.71
Raipur	100.5	83.9	54	..	0.08	—1.09
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.0	82.8	77	..	0.32	—3.58
Ratnagiri	89.7	77.1	73	0.27	3.15	—6.08
Mormugao	92.1	79.7	91	0.49	4.04	—4.95
Karwar	86.5	76.0	91	1.22	4.05	—9.45
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.8	75.6	64	..	0.77	—0.89
Ahmednagar	94.1	72.8	66	..	0.68	—1.80
Poona	93.6	73.9	66	..	..	—1.65
Sholapur	96.6	74.8	66	..	1.28	—0.88
Bijapur	94 4	72.2	74	0.56	0.65	—1.06
Belgaum	88.1	68.6	73	..	0.02	—2.88
Aurangabad	91.7	73.4	74	..	2.12	0.57
Nizamabad (Indur)	99.1	77.	67	0.03	0.79	0.04
Hyderabad	95.6	76.0	76	..	0.31	—1.27
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.5	77.0	75	0.18	5.91	—7.27
Calicut	87.3	76.9	87	0.22	6.93	—5.64
Cochin	88.8	76.5	75	..	5.95	—4.19
Colombo	86.8	79.8	85	0.29	2.10	—1.81
DRAG (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	105.3	83.1	67	0.16	0.54	—1.09
Bellary	99.2	76.3	57	..	0.00	—0.95
Cuddapah	103.5	78.6	79	1.19	1.25	0.12
Madras	102.2	83.6	62	..	0.24	—0.47
Bangalore	92.5	68.9	73	..	0.22	—1.39
Coimbatore	95.4	73.3	79	..	0.28	—0.24
Trichinopoly	104.3	76.6	66	0.04	0.04	—0.64
Negapatam	99.6	79.1	67	..	0.39	0.02

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instruments, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 11th June was 29.962 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make is comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 11th

10th	S. S. Australian	Lalande	Marseilles May 27
11th	S. S. Helios	Kundsen	Bangkok May 19

DEPARTURES.

June 11th

S. S.	Malay Maru	Sukawa	Kobe etc.
S. S.	Barpeta	Minett	Persian Gulf via Karachi
S. S.	Sarala	Halyoake	Do.
S. S.	Almora	Rankine	Karachi
S. S.	Palamcotta	Downing	Durban etc.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday :—

S. S.	Australian	Lalande	Noumea

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer	Neidenfels	for	Hamburg etc.
"	Rappenfels	for	Calcutta etc.
"	Kommodore	for	Durban etc.
"	Helios	for	Bangkok etc.

S. S. Australien :—The Messageries Maritimes Coy.'s steamer Australien, 3,543 tons, Captain J. B. Lalande arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Marseilles, which port she had left on May 27, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Helios :—The steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain Kundsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bankok, which port she had left on May 19, with a cargo of timber and 8 passengers.

S. S. Australien :—The Messageries Maritimes Coy.'s steamer Australien, 3,543 tons, Captain J. B. Lalande, will sail to-day for Noumea, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Palamcotta :—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain J. F. Dawning, sailed yesterday for Durban etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chawrata :—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chakrata, left Gibraltar on the evening of the 7th instant.

S. S. Saigon Maru :—The O. S. K. Steamer Saigon Maru left Singapore for Kobe on the 9th instant.

S. S. Kamakura Maru :—The N. Y. K. Steamer Kamakura Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 10th instant and the chartered S. S. Hallamshire arrived at Kobe on the 8th instant.

S. S. Salsette :—The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette with the Homeward mails of the 6th instant arrived Aden at 2 p.m. Thursday.

S. S. Mongolia :—The P. & O. Company's steamer Mongolia with the outward mails of the 6th instant passed Suéz at 2 a.m. on Thursday the 11th idem.

S. S. Elysia :—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, Homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 10th instant.

P. DOCK.

Thursday, June 11th 1914.

SEND STEAMER		AGENTS
A. Shirala	Morrisson	M. w. & Co
D & R Kandelfels	Ottker	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
F Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
K Kommodore	Muhlbauer	A. S. & Co
M Dwarka	King	W. M. & Co
N Wangoola	June	P. M. & Co
Eugine Grosos	Dwager	M. M & Co
P Neidenfels	Hocket	W. & A. G. & Co
R Keppenfels	Goonan	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Olympia	Henderson	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Nurani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
4 Nicomedia	Comelliou	D. N. & Sons
5 Antuerland	Lonustaff	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Inabo Maru	Shimo	N. J. Ki
7 Rostafels	Schneider	W. & A. G. & Co
8 Jinsen Maru	Terad	N. Y. K.
9 Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
10 & 11 Chinkoa	Summer	M. M. & Co
14 [illegible]	Carbutt	M. M. & Co
15 Subadar	[illegible]reopla	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Upada	Le Brocq	M. M. & Co
4 Assaye	Cotlwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Itaura	Chidley	M. M. & Co
6 City of Benares	Martin	K. N. & Co
7 India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
8 Surda	Bishop	M. M. & Co
10 Nagoa	McDougall	K. N. & Co
14 Sardar	Week	H. M. Scostrl
15 Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
16 Kowelt	Brewis	Arab Steamer.
17 Rahimani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Almora	Rankined	W. & A. G. & Co
Bandra	Mande	M. M. & Co.
Benbrook	Jenkins	W. & A. G. & Co
Craigma	Edwards	W. & A. Z. & Co
Glen Forbes	Patan	J. F. & Co
Helios	Kurdsen	F. F. C. & Co
Itonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Knight Bachelor	Kendall	T. M. & Co.
Kirklee	Ourle	W. & A. G. & Co
Lendula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Palwan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Quilca	Foss	M. M. & Co
Queda	Atton	M. M. & Co
Rolet enfels	Risbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Tauyabi	Kass A. M.	Ewat & Co
Thoseron	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Vosges	Cadion	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BENARES (s) 500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.

OLYMPIA (s) 10,000 cwts. bonemeal, Hollingshurst and Co.; 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 14 bales catton, David Sassoon and Co.; 317 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR BARCELONA.

CITY OF BENARES (s) 200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

OLYMPIA (s) 375 bales cotton, Volkart Bros., 165 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

OLYMPIA (s) 6,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 30 cwts. Wooden Shocks, 9 cwts. Wooden Staves, 7 cwts. Iron Hoops, S. S. Miranda.

FOR MARSEILLES.

OLYMPIA (s) 235 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

OLYMPIA (s) 200 Casks Goat's Skins, C. J. Mathew and Co.

FOR LONDON.

ARABIA (s) 77 Casks Goat Skins, Nizamuddin and Co.

INDIA (s) 130 bales Hemp, D. M. Doongajee and Co.; 5 cwts. Ivory, S. Megji.

FOR HAVRE.

ENGENE-GROSOS (s) 670 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

ENGENE-GROSOS (s) 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

NICOMEDIA (s) 3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 4,000 cwts. Castor Seed, 8,000 cwts. Linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 2,000 cwts. Poppyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,999 cwts. Groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

CROSTAFELS (s) 385 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, Salomon Bros.; 1,001 cwts. Myrabollams, D. Bomanji and Co.; 19 bales Cow Hides, H. Gonnon and Co.; 1 Pot Ginger Grass Oil, Volkart Bros.; 60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

KANDELFELS (s) 188 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 808 bales cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons.; 13 cases Bristles, H. Sutzer and Co.; 400 cwts Groundnut Oilcakes, Dorabsha and Co.; 322 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 55 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 60 bales Cow Hides, H. Gannon and Co.

FOR MALMO.

CROSTAFLES (s) 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

IRAN (s) 3,000 cwts Rape Seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 12 bales Hemp, K. Visram and Co.

CHINKOA (s) 2,510 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1,925 cwts. Crushed Bones, J. Livingstone and Co.; 110 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 1,000 tons Menganesecore, Shivrajpur Syndicate; 400 cwts. Gum Arabic. M. Jaferbhoy; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

CRAIGINA (s) 5,800 tons Manganeseare, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR KOBE.

INABA MARU (s) 173 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1 bale cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

JINSEN MARU (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 50 bales cotton, N. Fatehally and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

INABA MARU 679 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

JINSEN MARU (s) 600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU (s) 315 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

JINSEN MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

JINSEN MARU (s) 900 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

A773/1 (s) 44 cwts. Buffalo Pickers, 4 cases Cassia Lignea dry Fruits, L. Harjeevan; 100 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brandy and Co.; 275 bales cotton yarns, M. B. Kaisha; 1 case Saffron, L. Harjeevan.

FOR SHANGHAI.

ASSAYE (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

June 11.

S. S. Oympia from Liverpool, Agents—W. A. Graham and Co., 101 casks tiles, 540 bundles buckets, 1,300 cases sulphuric acid, 250 bags bicarbonate soda, 200 bags soda ash, 200 bags soda crystals, 75 cases candales, 60 cases cigarettes, 4 cases aniline, 17 cases aniline 276 boxes window glass, 785 bags beads and 25 cases ale and stout, 50 cases beer, 15 cases Pilsener, 380 cases 5 hogsheads 2 casks whisky, 3 hogsheads wine 5 cases locks 200 bundles copper sheets, and squares, 1,948 plates hard spelter, 2 crates 2 cases lubricating oil, 56 cases 40 drums paint, 59 bales printing paper, 25 trusses 5 cases 271 bales paper, 50 barrels coal-pitch, 30 cases 70 boxes cornflour, 257 cases provisions, 10 barrels 1,983 boxes and 343 cases soap, 24 cases and 18 barrels tallow, 32 cases umbrellas, 29 cases materials 354 bales and 293 cases cotton yarn. 1.730 cases and 1,527 bales cotton goods, 5 cases jute yarn, 36 bales canvas, 3 cases cotton and silk goods 2 cases cotton and linen goods. 2 cases linen goods, 13 cases and 8 bales cotton and wollen goods, 13 bales rugs, 8 bales 11 cases and 2 trusses wollen goods.

S. S. Rappenfels from New York, Agents —W. A. Graham and Co., 9 cases and 1,400 bales domestics 251 bales cotton goods 184 boxes and 33 packages clocks, 4 cases locks, 350 drums caustic soda, 75 barrels rosin, 23 cases paper. 1 crate 68 barrels and 1,968 cases lubricating, 63 kegs and 9 cases paint, 9 cases and 1 box soap.

CROP REPORT.

The following summary of Season Reports for the week ending 9th June was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" :—

There was good rain during the week in Ratnagiri, Kanara, East Khandesh, moderate in Upper Sind Frontier, Kaira, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Savantvadi, and Kolhapur and slight in Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Surat, Thana, Kolaba, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak, Cutch, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha. Preparation of lands for the sowing of kharif crops continues. Sowing was in progress in Sind, Kaira, the Konkan, Belgaum, and Savantvadi. The supply of fodder was inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and Satara, but grass and kadbi are being imported to make good the deficiency. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar, Poona and Cutch. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and the Karnatak. Water for irrigation was inadequate in Kaira, the Deccan and the Karnatak. Prices of foodgrains show a tendency to rise. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows :—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	27 to 48
Gujarat	38 to 54
Konkan	21 to 41
Deccan	27 to 47
Karnatak	38 to 40

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 6th June were 2,401 in Sholapur 1,121 in Satara and 126 in Bijapur.

Pte. Warner of the 2nd L. N. Lancs. Regiment who was tried last week by Mr. Cox, District Magistrate, of Bangalore on a charge of having misappropriated a bicycle which he hired from a shop in Shoolay and sold to the Station Master at Dadballapur, has been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The Station Master was made to understand that he would render himself liable to prosecution if he continued to make such purchases, but it was some time before he could get over the fact that he would not get his Rs. 15 back.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 10th.

Consols 2½ %	74⅛ plus¼
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.18unchgd.
Rentes 3 %	86unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	20.49½unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26⅛ plus3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26½plus3/16
Closing Tone of silver :—Rise caused by India and China buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	.63 11/16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying Rate)	½ 25/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88¼ plus½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	2 9/16—1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3unchgd.
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3—⅛
" " " " 6 "	3⅛unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1 7/8unchgd.
" 7 day market loans	2uncgd.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£350,000

COUNCIL BILLS.

London Wednesday, June 10th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000.

	Rs.
4,20,000 " " to Bombay	6,10,000
1,90,000 " " to Madras	

Tenders on Madras and Bombay at ⅛ 31/32 (Min. Rate) Received 39 % above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Madras and Bombay 15.97

Rs. 3,90,000 were allotted to Madras Rs. 3,90,000.

Tenders on Madras at ¼ (Min. Rate) Received 39 % above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Madras 16.00 Bombay.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 10,00,000

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 10,00,000

Extra Allotments.

Bills on Madras Rs. 60,000 | ¼
" " Calcutta Rs. 40,000 |

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	9,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York July	13.23plus 3
Futures at New York Oct.	12.80plus 8
Declined early owing to unfavorable Cables and advanced later on Bullish private crop reports	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.65unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 15.16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady	
Futures at New Orleans July	13.66plus1
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.78plus 9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.88⅞unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	.56⅞plus⅛

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 10th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	600
" Sales of East Indian	—
" Imports	16,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Better Demand and improved business.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Quiet.

Tone of Manchester Market Dull with a Limited enquiry.

Mid. Americans	7.78—1d
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.30—5d

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	13.16—	4
Oct.	12.70—	2

New York Official noon call

July	13.18—	2
Oct.	12.71—	1

New Orleans 10 a.m.

July	13.58—	6
Oct.	12.67—	2

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.J.	7.23 — 3
J.A.	7.23 " 3
A.S.	7.09 " 5
S.O.	6.87 " 5
O.N.	6.78 " 4
N.D.	6.70 " 5
D.J.	6.69 " 4
J.F.	6.68 " 5
F.M.	6.69 " 4
M.A.	6.70 " 4

MANCHESTER.

Manchester June 10th.

Grey Shirtings 41.42 in. 38 yards 16 by 15	9.1
Grey Shirtings 44-in. 38.38½ yards 9lbs.	9.6
White Shrtings 40.41-in. 40 yards, 18 square	10.1
White Nainscoks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21	6.8½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT

London, 10th June.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July ; London sellers	37⅛—½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July ; London value quiet.	37⅜—⅛
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no quotation quiet.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal.	
New South Wales May-June ; sellers	37⅛—½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship no quotation.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June ; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	54⅜
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June ; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady unchanged	51
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July ; Hamburg sellers quiet unchanged	53
Linseed Calcutta London, June-July ; London done buyers quiet but steady unchanged	51
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug. Amsterdam done	47⅜—½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July ; Hull nearest value firm	£6/7/6 plus6 d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B	£62¼ plus⅜
Copper Braziers unchanged	£76½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11/9

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers July-August ; more doing at unchgd. prices unchgd	12/10½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers July-August. ; neglected	11/10½—¾d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.	9/6¾—½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.	9/6¾—¼

Very quiet prices rather easier.

E A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-August ; quiet unchanged	13/6
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	11/8½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value quiet unchanged	11/9¾

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July ; Buyers steady	2/9½pl¼

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	34/3
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow	36/3
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 11th June.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks.
12 boxes gold	7,58,400	London.	Chartered.
1 " "	49,920	"	Mercantile,
9 " "	4 88,250	"	Spdt. P. & O.
25 " " and sovs.	16,78,080 / 15,000	"	National.
1 case sovs	45,000	Jeddah.	Comptoir.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank Bengal is 58 lakhs up, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

The Bank of Bombay rate is also unchanged at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the market is firm, but there is little business doing on either side of the account.

We quote :—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d
T.T. ready	1	3 31—32
D.D. mail	1	3 31—32
T.T. forward 15 August	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 1—32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 5—32
" 3 forward, July	1	4 3—16
" 6 m-s ready	1	4 5—16
Francs 3m-s ready		169⅜
Marks " "		138½
60 days Hongkong		140½
" Shanghai		188½
" Japan		150½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 3-16 higher for ready at 26 1-8 and 3 1-6 higher for forward at 26 1-4. The cause of the advance was India and China buying. The local market opened slightly steadier at 76-3 for ready and the settlement, and has remained steady during the day with a moderate business doing.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	1	0
Australian bar gold	24	0	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	76	3	0
1st Settlement	76	3	0
2nd Settlement	76	6	0

Export of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 9th June 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G.I.P. Railway	41	48,353
B.B. & C.I. Railway	37	44,249

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market displayed no fluctuations worth noticing to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-10-6 and a few transactions were reported at this rate for the 30th June delivery. Ready Paper was in demand at Rs. 96.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102-10 (New Issue).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak to-day and a drop was noticed in several shares.

David declined to Rs. 496½ and Fazulbhai to Rs. 441½.

Standards declined to Rs. 1,035 Centrals to Rs. 1,855 and Colaba to Rs. 1,455.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 208-12 and Crescent to Rs. 106-4.

New Great Eastern were placed at Rs. 217-8.

Bombay-Burma Trading shows improved to Rs. 952½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 232.

Tata Iron Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 82 and Deferred to Rs. 147/8.

In press shares Volkarts were in demand at Rs. 652½ Mandra Bhon Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 29½.

A big lot of Pearl Mill shares was reported to have changed hands at par (Rs. 200 paid).

Eastern Bank shares declined to Rs. 78.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand :—

Weld and Co : (Liverpool) : "Small but steady market without any special feature. Later, quiet steady. Very little trading." (New York) :—"Market opened easier, but became very steady on scattered buying owing to reports about boll weevil and high temperatures in the Atlantic States."

Gruning : Scattered showers have fallen in the Atlantic States. Our opinion is that short interest is small, which will rather tell against the market."

Charles Stewart :—"American crop prospects improving much."

Hornby Hemelryk :—"More bad crop news. Boll weevil spreading. Scorching weather in Eastern belt."

The American market closed steadier on reports of unfavourable weather in the Atlantic States. Business both in New York and Liverpool continues small.

The local market opened steadier with prices about Re. 1 higher than our closing rates of yesterday. There has again been a fair enquiry for contracts both of old and new crops, and business was done in fine Khamgaon Akola July at Rs. 246, and in fine Bengal January at Rs. 236 1-2. Later on, after receipt of the Liverpool opener, prices advanced further, and at the close fine Khamgaon Akola July is quoted Rs. 249 and fine Bengal January Rs. 240. The market closes firm and prices are higher all round.

For ready cotton there has been a good demand and rates have advanced.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals			227	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals			240	"
Do.			221	June
Do.			225	July
M.G. Kandeish		229	219	June
Do.		232	222	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum,		270		Jan. 1915
Do.		246		June
Do.		249		July
M.G. Broach			299	March 1915
Do.		287		June
Do.		290		July
M.G. Muttia		218	206	June
Do.		221	209	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar			269	June
Do.			270	July
M.G. Westerns			267	June July
H.G. Westerns			262	"
M.G. Compta			292	"
M.G. Miraj			297	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	9,000

Future delivery prices :—

Months.	To-day's price.
J.J.	7.30plus 7
J.A.	7.30 " 7
A.S.	7.17 " 8
S.O.	6.94 " 7
O.N.	6.85 " 7
N.D.	6.77 " 7
D.J.	6.75 " 6
J.F.	6.75 " 7
F.M.	6.76 " 7

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT :—The Market is quiet

B.T. Quotations— Rs. a. p.

Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	14	0R. T.
White Delhi Sept.	5	13	6 "

LINSEED :—The Market is steady

Quotations— Rs. a. p.

Bold Brown Ready	8	13	0B. T.
Bold Brown Sept	9	10	0R. T

RAPESEED :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations— Rs. a. p.

Brown Cawnpore	8	2	0B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	2	0R. T.

TEELSEED :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations— Rs. a. p.

85 % Bold White	55	0	0
Black Kutni	45	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	0	0

GROUNDNUTS—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:— Rs. a. p.

Bold	47	8	0
Small	46	8	0

MOWRASEED:—The Market is quiet

Quotations— Rs. a. p.

July-August	7	6	0R. T.

POPPYSEED :—The Market is quiet

Quotations— Rs. a. p.

June July	10	15	0R. T.

CASTORSEED :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations— Rs. a. p.

Ready	34	0	0
Sept. Oct,	7	6	0R. T.

COTTONSEED :—The Market is steady.

Quotations— Rs. a. p.

Berar	24	12	0
Guzerat	24	0	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday.

Cotton	16,454 Bales.
Wheat	8,698 Cwts.
Linseed	8,231 "
Rape, Rai, etc.	1,594 "
Gingellyseed	Nil "
Poppyseed	1 025 "
Groundnuts	1,229 "
Castorseed	5,814 "
Rice	5 575 "
Myrabollams	732 "
Cottonseed	12,084 "
Mowrasseed	90 "
Gram	1,338 "
Jowar	2,009 "
Maize	Nil. "
Barley	Nil. "

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Transactions in the Calcutta share market to-day included :—

Coal,—Bhuskajure 18 1/8; Baraboni 13; Bengal Birdis 14½; Equitable 25½; Katras Jherry 9½; New Burbhoom 48; Raneegunge 21 1/8.

Jute,—Barnagore (ord) 63; Clive (ord) 131.

Tea,—North Western Cachar 152; Tirrihannah 17½.

Cotton,—Dunbar (pref) 35; Dunbar (ord) 13.

The growth of the cigarette habit in India is apparent to all observers. It is noted in the last report on the maritime trade of Bengal that the import trade in tobacco is being effected by the locally made inferior cigarette. The production of these country-made cigarettes is enormous, but is not equal to the demand. There is no means of estimating the total out—put of locally made cigarettes but from Monghyr, the station for the largest factory in British India, the East India Railway Company last year despatched no less than 5,190 tons or well over four thousand millions cigarettes.

BOMBAY ARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	54XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,650
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1,632½
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	8½
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	Apl.-Sep.	Nil	10½
Central Co-operative ank, Rs. 25		As 8-8	26
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25		4½%	20
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30 / New Issue Rs 15	June	10% / 10%	30 nom 15 nom
Punjab National Bank	June	11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.			3
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P.		Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank		10%	£62
Mercantile Bank £12½ A		8%	£23
£12½ B		8%	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	24%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	March	6%	79
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	630

Press Companies.

Akbar	May.	300		4,300
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45		500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%		120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15		190
Broach City	Oct.	14		13
Fort	Nov.	5		290
Godavery Valley		6		90
Harvey and Sabapath	July	40		645
Hindustan P. & M.		15		150
Hugolee	Sept.	5		70
Indian Cotton	Jan.	10		135
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd.		7%		6½ 700
Kamgaum	Sept.	Nil		190
Mahmudpura Co		Nil	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil		25
Mercantile	do.	Nil.		13
Manmar Manufg.	Aug.	12½		220x
New East India	Sep.	40		700
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov	50		867½
New Berar	Jan	40		530
New Prince of Wales	do.	45		685
Sind	Nov.	30		250
Surat City	Oct.	20		230
Volkart, U.P. Ltd.	Sept.	30		652½
Vardwan G.P.		12		185

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25		840
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil		50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing				60
Bo Cotton Manufacturing				120
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,		25		615
Bombay United	Apl.-Nov.	20		475
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8		227½
Central India	Apl.-Nov.	50		1855
China	Mar.-Sep.	45		570
Chinoi Silk		20		400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	55		1455
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil		460
Connaught	do.	Nil		100
Coorla	April	50		560
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6		106½
Currimbhoy	do.	10		215
David	May-Nov.	20		501½
Edward Sassoon	April	10		170
Emperor Edward	Apl.-Sep.	25		425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil		110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20		441½
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50		1,370
Finlay Mills	Do.	10		223½
Gold Mohur	Do.	25		490
Hindustan	November	60		500
Howard and Bullough	May	25		300
Hyderabad	do.	40		1250
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil		80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-Sep	5		98½XD
Indian Manufacturing	April	25		340
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60		950
Indore Malwa	May-Dec.	6		145
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil		160
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5		95XD
Jewraj Balco	May.	20		400
Jubilee	Apl.-Oct.	Nil		125
Kastoor Jhand Mills	New	New		675
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec.	25		700
Khatao	May-Nov.	45		1,360XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25		740
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60		1115
Madhowji Dhanamal	Ap

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Howitt Phillips Co., "The Barrier", Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13.

Howitt Phillips Co., "Alone in London", Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

Bombay Corporation 3-40.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varietes, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Variety and Pictures, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Railway Time Table—The following are the hours of arrival and deparature of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-0	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter class)	7-25	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	9-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Captain Stanley Reed, Offg. Commandant.

June 12.

1.—Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending June 20th, Sergt. A. E. Baird.

2.—There will be a Commanding Officers Parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m. on Tuesday, June 16th. Dress—Khaki without arms. Hunting saddles. Newly joined recruits who have not acquired uniforms will attend in plain clothes.

3.—Mr. Charles C. Gove having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop.

(Signed) D. W. WILSON, Lieut., Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

June 12.

Regimental Orders by Major H. F. Busch, Commanding.

394.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday, 13th instant—"D" Co. Class Firing.
Sunday, 14th instant—"D" Co. Club Shoot. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

395.—Miniature Range. The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, (opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital), will be open on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. until further notice. All recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or 3rd Class Shots are particularly invited to attend.

396.—In Regimental Order No. 383, dated 4th instant, erase the name of Vol. G. L. Wolfe.

(Signed) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain, Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

FIRE AT MASJID BUNDER.

On Thursday morning at about three o'clock a fire broke out in a grain shop, belonging to one Mulji Shavji, and situated at Masjid Bunder. It was put out in about twenty minutes' time by the Municipal Fire engines. The damage to the goods is estimated at about Rs. 1,000. The goods are insured with the Prussian National Co., for Rs. 1,500 The damage to the building, which is insured with the Royal Insurance Company for Rs. 53,000, is estimated, at Rs. 10,000.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday, 12 attacks and 8 deaths from plague, 2 attacks of small-pox and 4 attacks of cholera were reported in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 84 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913 was 173 and in that of 1912, 176. The plague attacks were reported from Byculla (3), Worli (3), Fort (Northern) (1), 2nd Nagpada (1), Lalwadi (1), Mahalaxmi (1); Dhobi Talao (1), Dongri (1). On Wednesday, altogether 1,233 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers, out of which 24 were found to be plague-stricken. B Ward contributed 7 of these latter, C Ward 9, D Ward 1, E Ward 7, and A, F and G Wards nil.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Dr. J. A. D'Souza, B.A., L.M.&S., Professor of Physics, Grant Medical College will on behalf of the "First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood," deliver lectures on "First Aid to the Injured," at the premises of the Fort and Proprietary High Schools, opposite Bhatia Bagh, Hornby Road Corner, from Sunday the 14th June, 1914, at 4 p. m. (S. T.). The course consists of a series of about eight lectures, illustrated with skeleton charts, diagrams, etc., on human anatomy and physiology, the circulatory, respiratory and nervous systems, fractures, drowning etc., occupying one hour each Sunday. No fees are charged. Gentlemen intending to join this class which lasts for only two months are requested to see Mr. Darasha N. Marker, Honorary Secretary, at the said school premises, on Sunday the 14th June, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.). Dr. Alimahomed Nasser, L.M.&S., will commence lectures on "Home Nursing" from the same date, between 4-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S. T.), and holders of "First Aid" certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association, intending to join the class, are also requested to see the Honorary Secretary, at the above address, on Sunday the 14th June, at 4 p. m. (S. T.).

These classes are open to gentlemen of all communities.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague cases and deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 6th June 1914:—Bombay City 58, Broach District 1, Surat District 9, Thana District 9, Kolaba District 1, Belgaum District 2, Sukkur District 1 (imported) Karachi District 7, Cutch State 12, Kathiawar Agency 12, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 6, Surat Agency 1, Total 119.

WEEKLY HEALTH STATISTICS.

The health of the City would appear to be gradually settling down to its normal conditions with the approach of the rains. Though plague has not yet quite disappeared it is on a fair way to do so. Not more than 58 fatal cases were registered in the City during the week ended 6th instant, in comparison with 94 of the week before it and 108, 170, and 325 of the three weeks preceding the last. The total mortality from all causes showed a decline from the figure of the previous week. There were 606 deaths last week, as compared with 651 of the week before. The same week last year registered a total of 668 deaths. The principal ailments, other than plague, responsible for the week's mortality were:—debility and oldage 64, fevers of all kinds 54, pthisis 33, other diseases of the respiratory system 180, tubercular diseases small-pox 4, measles 4, cholera 6, diarrhoea 46, dysentery 9, and premature birth 4. There were also 26 cases of still birth, 4 of drawing and 2 of poison. According to the age classification 171 died under 1 year, 71 were from 1 to 5 years and the remaining 363 were above 5 years. Classified according to religion and race the mortality was as follows:

Jains 19, Brahmins 19, Lingayats 1, Bhatias 1, Hindus of other castes 264, Hindus of low caste 86, Mussalmans 153 Parsis 22 Jews Native Christians Eurasians 4 Europeans 6 and unknown caste 1. The total number of deaths in the week under notice was. 3.

JUVENILE LABOUR IN BOMBAY.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE FACTORY ACT.

The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor in Council on or after the 15th day of September 1914.

Any objections or suggestions which may be sent to the Secretary to Government in the General Department before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to amend the Bombay Factory Rules, 1912, published in Government Notification No. 3099-I, dated the 15th May 1912, as follows, namely:—

Below rule 28 of the said rules the following rule shall be added, namely:

"28A. (1) No child shall be employed in a textile factory except on a system of shifts to be approved by the Inspector.

(2) No child shall be employed in a textile factory continuously for any period exceeding three hours.

(3) Every child employed in a textile factory shall be relieved of all work for a period of not less than three hours after each period of employment."

SEQUEL TO TRAMCAR ACCIDENT.

POINTSMAN ACQUITTED OF NEGLIGENCE.

A few days ago a tram car proceeding to Bori Bunder along Mint Road at the Frere Road Junction, owing to the points not being in position, instead of turning towards Bori Bunder, proceeded along the Frere Road tract and collided with another car, slightly injuring two passengers. Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Newby charged the pointsman on duty Vithal Shiva, with causing hurt by a rash and negligent act. Mr. Vicaji J. Vicaji defended.

The defence plea was that the points were automatically set from the Mint to Bori Bunder, and not when it was necessary to pass the car along Frere Road, the points had to be reversed. The accused had not touched the lever and it followed that the points could not have been reversed.

Some crushed pieces of stone were found on the spot, and two officials of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company stated that a stone could have caused the car to jump the points.

His Worship discharged the accused giving him the benefit of the doubt.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kenyon, from Chitral becomes Consul-General at Kashgar in September, vice Sir George Macartney proceeding on six months' leave.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF CLOTH.

Inspector Smith yesterday before Mr. Frank Oliveria, Third Presidency Magistrate, charged Vallabhdas Malji, with the theft of three cases of piece-goods valued at Rs. 3,000.

The prosecution story was that the accused on three different occasions in April and May, by pretending to be an employee of the owner, removed the cases, one from Ramchordas Pitamber, outside the Prince's Docks, one from the Morarji Gokuldas Cloth market and a third from the Mulji Jetha market, the property of one Jamnadas. The cloth was sold to different traders, but Inspector Smith and Sub-Inspector Sabaji Rao succeeded in recovering it and arrested the accused.

The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THOUGHT HE WAS A GHOST.

CONSTABLE AND AN ESCAPING PRISONER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lopping charged Ambria Ishram, a prisoner, with attempting to escape from legal custody.

Mr. H. A. Brewin, European Warder at the House of Correction, Byculla, deposed that the accused was a prisoner undergoing a sentence of fourteen years and two months. When he went on duty on Wednesday morning he was informed that the accused, who was in the jail hospital, had escaped, and run into the European ward, where he hid himself in the gutter. He had two broken rails with which he intended to scale the prison walls, and also had victuals on him. He had made a dummy, figure put it in his bed, and covered it with a piece of cloth, and then ran away.

A police constable who arrested the accused said that when he saw him in the gutter he thought he was a ghost. Subsequently, however, he found out, that he was an escaped prisoner and seized him.

The accused said the climate of Bombay did not agree with him and he had applied that he should be transferred to some other place in the Presidency. His application was, however, rejected and he had therefore attempted to escape.

Mr. Brewin mentioned that the accused on a former occasion had made preparations to escape from jail and his remissions had been cancelled.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED INSULT.

ECHO OF SOLDIERS' HOME CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dr. C. R. Marrett was charged by Mrs. G. Jones with insult. Mr. S. B. Banarji, barrister-at-law, with Mr. K. Nariman, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. C. Kanuga, appeared for Dr. Marrett.

The prosecution story was that the accused, five days after the incidents which are the subject of the libel suits brought by Mrs. Daniels against Dr. Marrett,—March 19th—walked into the hall of the Colaba Soldiers' Home accompanied by Inspector Homes, and made defamatory remarks regarding complainant's mother, Mrs. Daniels.

"I do not want to go to Court," he said, "because Mrs. Daniel's character would be brought before the public, and so, for the poor woman's sake, I have come to give her another chance."

"Oh! Indeed! exclaimed the complainant, upon which the Doctor asked:—

"Where were you when I took your mother in?".

Complainant explained she was with her husband, and "don't forget, sir," the added, "that I have a husband."

"Oh! yes, your husband!" exclaimed Dr. Marrett, and asked, "Why are you not with him instead of these soldiers? Your interest should be with him and not with these soldiers."

Complainant further added that she was at the Home with the consent of Dr. Marrett—who was Secretary of the Home.

The accused's version was that during a conversation, arising from some remark of the complainant, he asked "who gave you permission to come and live in this Home?" When complainant stated that she was a married woman and lived with her husband he said, "If you are a married woman your duty is to be under the protection of your husband, and not in this Home." The accused denied that he had any intention of insinuating anything against the complainant, but he did not consider her presence in the Home consistent with the principles of work amongst soldiers. He denied the use of any insulting expressions.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the case was called on for hearing in which Framroz Pallonji Pastakia charged Jamsetji Cowasji Jessawalla and Mrs. Sunabai Pirojshah Patel with kidnapping his sister-in-law named Perin, and with cheating.

Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, and Mr. B. T. Desai, pleader, defended the first and the second accused respectively.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the complainant, have already been reported.

The complainant alleged that the first accused took a fancy to his (complainant's) sister-in-law, Perin, aged 13, and wanted to marry her. The girl's mother would not agree to a marriage being performed, as the girl was still young. The accused thereupon asked her to let him take the girl to his place with her sister, where he said he would see that they were properly educated. The mother eventually consented to this. Previous to this the first accused had invited the girl's mother to dinner at his place, and there the second accused told her that it would be difficult to find a better husband for the girl than the first accused. The second accused also suggested the name of a European lady as governess for the girl. Eventually the girl was sent to the first accused's house, where, the complainant further alleged, the first accused attempted to take undue liberties with her. He also alleged that the two accused had conspired to take illegal possession of the girl with a bad intention.

His Worship observed that it would be difficult to prove kidnapping against the accused.

Mr. Saher said the first accused had given an undertaking in writing to the complainant and his mother-in-law, that he would marry the girl Perin when she reached the age of 15, and that if he failed to do so, he would pay Rs. 10,000 as compensation. However, the accused in a letter to the complainant had repudiated this and alleged that the complainant and his mother-in-law, had forcibly made him write the letter in which the offer was made. The accused had asked them to return the Rs. 2,500 which he had lent them.

The hearing was adjourned.

COTTON GAMBLERS FINED.

Inspector Smith placed Sakarlal Ambalal and nine others yesterday before the Girgaum Bench of Honorary Magistrates on charges of gambling on Liverpool Cotton Futures and with causing obstruction to the traffic on Sheik Memon Street. All were convicted, except one, who was given the benefit of the doubt, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each.

A NEW "ELECTRICAL DISTRICT."

A Public Works Department Notification, dated 10th June states that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the conversion of the temporary office of the Electrical Engineer into a permanent Executive District with effect from the 1st June 1914. The new district will be called the "Electrical District," and its head-quarters will be at Bombay. The new district will be classified as a Provincial District. It will comprise all electrical works in the whole of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden. The Electrical Engineer will continue as at present to be under the direct control of the Chief Engineer.

MARINE INSURANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I quite agree with the views expressed in your issue of the 5th instant, by P. C. The matter does not concern a single individual but nearly all the merchants of India.

The demand of the marine insurance companies is quite unreasonable and the suggestion made by the correspondent to make a combined protest is worthy of immediate attention.

It is also surprising to note the silence of Indian chambers and associations in such an important matter of welfare of Indian merchants, I think it is now high time for Indians to establish with their own capital a large marine insurance companys.

For wealthy millionnaires of Bombay it is not a difficult task.—Yous, etc.,

H. K. L.

11th June.

THE WEATHER.

WHERE IS THE MONSOON?

The one question which everyone is asking in Bombay just now, and which no one can answer, is; where is the monsoon?

Almost simultaneously with the announcement from Simla that the monsoon had set in, the cloudy skies cleared, the showers became less frequent, and yesterday it was as clear as though it were April instead of well on in June, and the rains are apparently as far away as ever.

The weather reports still talk about the Arabian Sea monsoon, but if it has really set in anywhere that place is assuredly not Bombay. The area of squally weather in the Arabian Sea has disappeared, vessels coming into harbour report no prospects of the monsoon, and in Bombay the wind has changed round to S. S. E., which is entirely the wrong direction for the monsoon.

Meanwhile the temperature has gone up to 93, and conditions in Bombay are just about as uncomfortable as they can possibly be.

MAHANT MURDER CASE.

ABSCONDING ACCUSED ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, June, 11.

Jumnadass, the absconding accused in the Mahant Murder Trial, has been arrested and was placed before the Joint Magistrate of Arrah on Tuesday.

The sessions trial of the two accused in the Mahant Murder Case will commence on July 6.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BURGES.

DARJEELING, June 11.

Captain Burges, I.M.S., Surgeon to the Governor, died last night, following an operation performed on the preceding day. All public functions to-day have been cancelled.

POLITICAL HOUSE SEARCH.

ASSOCIATED WITH DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

In connection with yesterday's political house search at No. 90-8 Harrison Road, it appears that a warrant was issued by the District Magistrate of Delhi and forwarded to Calcutta for execution. The search it is said was connected with Rash Behari Bose an absconding accused in the Delhi conspiracy case.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

A SPORTING COMEDY AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Howitt-Phillips Company have done many good things in Bombay, but the performance of "A Member of Tattersalls" last night was really "one of the best"—as Peter Perks, the bookmaker-hero of the play would say.

"A Member of Tattersalls" is a good comedy-drama, cleverly written, with more comedy than drama in its four acts, and it must be said that it was excellently acted. It conveyed across the footlights the atmosphere of the turf, and, although it is really a one-man show, it contained one character at least the counterpart of which any one who has ever followed racing in England must have seen many times. This character was that of Foxey, the bookmaker's "intelligence man"—a cripple who despite his deformity was as nippy as they make 'em; who unravelled the villainy of the aristocratic villain of the piece; kept his employer informed of what was going on in the "ring;" and, when the great race is being run, "interpreted" it through the glasses in such crude but picturesque and vivid language that we could almost see the race being run. As a character study Mr. Cyril Rawden's playing of the part of Foxey was immense.

Mr. Howitt, as Perks, has seldom been seen to greater advantage. He was the typical "big ring" bookmaker, and his accent, way of talking, mannerisms and general deportment reminded one forcibly of many layers of odds we have seen plying their trade in Tattersalls or its equivalent on the big race courses at Home. If there was a fault it was that Mr. Howitt at times gave one the idea that Perks was a very old man; much older than the action of the piece suggested. This apart, he was a most entertaining bookmaker, and his acting throughout was marked by a most commendable restraint. In a word, he was Peter Perks to the life.

Mr. Cecil Kellaway, in the absence, through illness, of Mr. Charles Reith, played Lord Winthrop, and played it well, considering the short time he had had to "work up" the part, a remark which applies also to Mr. Jack Vallance, who played Bertie Monkton. Mr. Carl Lawson was a manly Capt. Brooke-Greville, and Mr. Keith Fraser a very smooth and oily company promotor.

The ladies had all comparatively speaking small parts. Miss Doris Phillips, as Perks' daughter, Miss Godart as Mrs. Craven, Miss Ada Edney as an American widow, Miss Lilian Stanbridge as Lady Flashington, and Miss Venn Lancaster in a "flapper" part, were all good.

To-night, the famous American play "The Barrier" will be produced for the first time in Bombay.

MYSORE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.

LIVELY DISCUSSION REGARDING ITS CONTINUANCE.

MYSORE, June 11.

On the Judicial Conference reassembling to-day with the Dewan on the platform with the President and other Judges of the Chief Court, the following resolutions were passed:—

That no officer be invested with the powers of a magistrate of the second class unless he has exercised satisfactorily the powers of a third class magistrate for a period of 3 years previously, and no officer be invested with the powers of a first class magistrate unless he has satisfactorily exercised the powers of a second class magistrate for at least 5 years previously, that Amildars be prohibited from trying criminal cases investigated by the police in their taluka that summary powers should not be given to any single magistrate.

Several motions were lost in succession, such as the following:—

That the rule relating to the admission of retired State officers as members of the bar be removed; that long court vacations be abolished; that parties be examined before and after issues are settled; that travelling allowances to witnesses be payable in court and not through process servers; and that judges be provided with shorthand writers and typists.

A motion that the efficiency of the process department be improved was carried nem con. A motion that the Mysore Chief Court should sit on five days of a week as in British Indian Courts was rejected by 13 votes to 12.

The matter of a constitution for the Conference produced an animated discussion. A land-holder member from Hassan, Mr. H. V. Rungasawmy, urging that the institution should be ended as the two days proceedings had shown it to be dominated by a vakil Raj. The rejoinder from the legal element was most vigorous and in the end a large majority carried a motion to continue the Conference annually, expressing gratitude for the benevolent intentions of the Maharajah.

After much business of a minor character the Conference closed at 5 p.m. Before the members dispersed Mr. Rangiengar expressed the gratitude of the non-officials to the Maharajah for his benevolent intentions and the President made a few final remarks, hopping that some, if not all of the recommendations of the Conference, would be given effect to.

MONSOON IN POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 11.

After one or two very light drizzles last week the monsoon set in here with heavy rain this evening lasting more than an hour and accompanied by loud thunder and vivid lightening. The streets and compounds were soon quite flooded over an inch of rain having fallen within the time specified.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

SECOND DIVISION FIXTURES.

The following fixtures have been arranged for the Harwood League, Second Division:—

FIRST HALF.

Monday, June 15.—Y. M. C. A. v. Bombay Gymkhana A.
Tuesday, June 16.—Rangers v. Telegraphs.
Wednesday, June 17.—Customs v. Instituto Luso-Indiano.
Thursday, June 18.—G. I. P. Institute v. Y. M. C. A.
Friday, June 19.—Bombay Gymkhana A. v. Rangers.
Saturday, June 20.—Telegraphs v. Customs.
Monday, June 22.—Instituto Luso-Indiano v. G. I. P. Institute.
Tuesday, June 23.—Y. M. C. A. v. Rangers.
Wednesday, June 24.—Bombay Gymkhana A. v. Telegraphs.
Thursday, June 25.—Customs v. G. I. P. Institute.
Friday, June 26.—Instituto Luso-Indiano v. Y. M. C. A.
Saturday, June 27.—Rangers v. Customs.
Monday, June 29.—G. I. P. Institute v. Bombay Gymkhana A.
Tuesday, June 30.—Telegraphs v. Instituto Luso-Indiano.
Wednesday, July 1.—Customs v. Y. M. C. A.
Thursday, July 2.—G. I. P. Institute v. Rangers.
Friday, July 3.—Instituto Luso-Indiano v. Bombay Gymkhana A.
Saturday, July 4.—Y. M. C. A. v. Telegraphs.
Monday, July 6.—Rangers v. Instituto Luso-Indiano.
Tuesday, July 7.—Bombay Gymkhana A. v. Customs.
Wednesday, July 8.—Telegraphs v. G. I. P. Institute.

SECOND HALF.

Thursday, July 9.—Y. M. C. A. v. Instituto Luso-Indiano.
Friday, July 10.—Customs v. Rangers.
Saturday, July 11.—Bombay Gymkhana A. v. G. I. P. Institute.
Monday, July 13.—Instituto Luso-Indiano v. Telegraphs.
Tuesday, July 14.—Rangers v. Y. M. C. A.
Wednesday, July 15.—G. I. P. Institute v. Customs.
Thursday, July 16.—Telegraphs v. Bombay Gymkhana A.
Friday, July 17.—Instituto Luso-Indiano v. Rangers.
Saturday, July 18.—Y. M. C. A. v. Customs.
Monday, July 20.—G. I. P. Institute v. Telegraphs.
Tuesday, July 21.—Bombay Gymkhana A. v. Instituto Luso-Indiano.
Wednesday, July 22.—Rangers v. G. I. P. Institute.
Thursday, July 23.—Customs v. Bombay Gymkhana A.
Friday, July 24.—Telegraphs v. Y. M. C. A.
Saturday, July 25.—G. I. P. Institute v. Instituto Luso-Indiano.
Monday, July 27.—Rangers v. Bombay Gymkhana A.
Tuesday, July 28.—Customs v. Telegraphs.
Wednesday, July 29.—Y. M. C. A. v. G. I. P. Institute.
Thursday, July 30.—Instituto Luso-Indiano v. Customs.
Friday, July 31.—Telegraphs v. Rangers.
Saturday, August 1.—Bombay Gymkhana A. v. Y. M. C. A.

THE RADIANT C. C.

June, Sunday 14.—Scratch. XI. v XIV.
June, Sunday 21.—The Kashtriya Union C. C.
June, Monday 22.—The Bombay Jews.
June, Saturday 27.—The Paper Currency C. C.
June, Sunday 28.—The Maratha C. C.
July, Saturday 4.—
July, Saturday 11.—
July, Sunday 12.—The Arya Bhandu C. C.
July, Saturday 18.—The Tutorial High School C. C.
July, Sunday 19.—The New Century C. C.
July, Saturday 25.—The Medical Gymkhana.
July, Sunday 26.—Graduates v under-Graduates.
August, Saturday 1.—Y. M. C. A. C. C.
August, Sunday 9.—Ralli's Hindu Eleven.
August, Sunday 16.—The Maharashtra C. C.
August, Saturday 22.—The Pathare Prabhu C. C.
August, Sunday 23.—The Bombay Telugu Cricketers.
August, Saturday 29.—The Bombay Young Cricketers.
August, Sunday 30.—The Sion Union.
September, Saturday 6.—The New Hindus C. C.
September, Saturday 19.—The Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
September, Saturday 26.—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.

JOLLY CRICKET CLUB.

June 14, Sunday.—Daivadnia C. C. S.
June 21, Sunday.—Gaud Saraswat C. C. S.
June 28, Sunday.—Mahomedan C. C.
July 5, Sunday.—P. J. New Shivaji C. C.
July 12, Sunday.—Fort Vijaya C. C. S.
July 18, Saturday.—Elphinstone C. C. S.
July 19, Sunday.—Friends Union C. C. S.
July 26, Sunday.—Gujrati Union C. C. S.
August 2, Sunday.—Islam Gymkhana.
August 5, Wednesday.—Y.M. C. A. C. C.
August 9, Sunday.—Daivadnia C. C. S.
August 14, Friday.—Bombay Gymkhana B.
August 16, Sunday.—Islam Gymkhana.
August 23, Sunday.—P. Y. C. Hindu Gymk.
August 24, Monday.—Deccan Gymkhana.
August 30, Sunday.—Gaud Saraswat C. C. S.
September 20, Sunday.—Fort Vijaya C. C. S.
September 27, Sunday.—Gujarati Union C. C. S.
October 4, Sunday.—Friends Union C. C. S.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 11.

The plague mortality for the week ending 6th June totalled 3,271 against 3,586 cases. The following are the figures:—Bombay 125 deaths, Madras 2, Bengal 15, Bihar 217, the United Provinces 448, the Punjab 2,358, Burma 86, Mysore 7, North West Frontier 11, and Jammu 2.

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Gentlemen's Outfitters
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

WOODFALL-KAMSIKA.—On the 10th June at "Wedderburn House," Apollo Bunder, Bombay, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Woodfall-Kamsika, a daughter.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, June 12 1914.

INDIAN UNITY.

Under the heading "The Strangeness of India", a recent issue of "The Morning Post", in a leading article, makes Mr. Gait's Report of the Indian Census a peg on which to hang a sermon to "those enthusiastic democrats who so confidently assert that India would be happy by the institution of popular government." According to the writer, the wide differences of language, race, custom and religion in this country are a permanent bar to the unity of racial sentiment. Again, racial divisions are so pronounced and caste is so strong and "complicated" that "a governing caste,—as Englishmen have come to be,—is a permanent necessity." "It is safe to say," proceeds the writer, "that popular government would be a curse to India, worse even than the bubonic plague; it would give play to antagonisms, hatreds and contumelies between races, sects and castes, the intensity and bitterness of which we only dimly understand." This is "the general lesson to democrats" the "Morning Post" wishes to teach. But the lesson is so full of fallacies and unintelligent anticipations that we feel confident that "democrats" will display no special eagerness to accept it as gospel. Of course, "The Morning Post" gives expression to current Tory and official opinion with regard to India's political future, an opinion that is shared, we suppose, by the majority of Englishmen in this country. But that opinion must possess little weight, founded as it often is on want of knowledge and almost invariably on the fear that, if popular government were introduced into the country, there would ensue a terrible onslaught on their vested interests, leading ultimately to their practical extinction. This is a perfectly natural feeling and we can hardly expect the average Englishman in India, who is by no means out here "for his health", to rise to a higher plane of thought or to give up his superficial view of the people and the country. To him India is a mere geographical expression, a congeries of separate races, traditions and dialects, existing, as it were, in watertight compartments, to him Indian history is only a record of conquest and not that of what it really signifies, the evolution of a civilisation. In a book just published, "The Fundamental Unity of India" (Longmans), the author, who is an Indian economist and historian of considerable reputation, puts the view that Hindu India is not only a religious unit but also a political unit, in spite of the complexities of the Hindu social system, of the separatist influences of caste, and of those differences and diversities of language, tradition and custom, which the writer of the article in "The Morning Post" considers a most effective argument against the political advancement of Indians.

Mr. Radhakumud Mookerji's book, to which Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has written a brief introduction, is full of facts derived from unimpeachable historical sources, and the subject is treated with calm, cold logic, resulting in a clear exposition of the fundamental unity of India. We would strongly urge upon those who are inclined to be unsympathetically disposed towards what they may sometimes sneer at as "Indian politics" to read it. They will not only be greatly interested, but will be obliged to modify considerably their ordinary assumptions and inferences. Superficial observers who are unable, either by mental incapacity or apathy, to penetrate beneath the surface of things will, of course, continue to be obsessed with the notion that the only way to rule India is by keeping its apparently hostile elements apart from one another, but no one who possesses sufficient insight and psychological knowledge can fail to discern a certain underlying unity in the continent in spite of its manifold variety. Sir Herbert Risley, although he cannot be described as having been specially sympathetic towards Indian nationalist aspirations, was too sound and genuine a scholar not to be impressed by this fact in the midst of his Indian researches. Mr. Gait, too, has recorded the conclusion that the people of India as a whole can be distinguished from those of other countries by certain broad characteristics, while Mr. Vincent A. Smith, whose knowledge of India cannot be questioned, holds that the features common to all parts of the country justify its treatment as a unit in the history of social and intellectual development.

This fundamental unity, which existed anterior to British rule, has been immensely strengthened by it. The conception of India of the early Hindu writers was that of a large indivisible whole, to which they gave the classic name of "Bharatvarsha." This name was not a mere geographical expression, having only a physical reference, and must be regarded as a manifestation of a consciousness of unity among races speaking many tongues and professing many faiths. Besides the proof of a common name, moreover, there are other proofs contained in the Vedic hymns which lifted the love of "Bharatvarsha" even in those days to a religion. Again, along with the influence of religion, Mr. Mookerji points out that there was also the influence of politics in producing the popular conciousness of India's geographical unity. He gives the names of many rulers who established, or attempted to establish, a suzerainty over the whole of the country. In most cases the suzerainty was probably nominal, but the fact at least shows that the fendency in those days was to think of and use India as a common field of national activity. It is unnecessary to follow the author further in his interesting research, which has amply proved that the conception of India as a political unit was not foreign to Hindu consciousness. Neither was it foreign to the consciousness of the Mogul Emperors whose policy sought to weld the Indian peoples into a whole under a central authority. This consciousness, too, was fully realised by the East India Company, who, with their gradual possession of various territories, utilised the existing national sentiment for the foundation of their rule, and, indeed, furnished a model for what we understand to-day as "Empire," which has been the dream alike of Chandragupta, of Akbar, and of the highest British statesmanship. That consciousness to-day is far stronger, and its manifestations are visible on all sides. It has been immensely assisted, as we have said, by British rule, chiefly through the solvent force of education. Thus has India been helped by nature, geographical conditions, historic experience, religious ideals and, at the present day, political ideals to realise her fundamental unity and her individuality in the history of nations.

A HARD CASE.

We are surprised that the High Court should have refused a rule on Wednesday to Mr. R. D. Dhapla, the proprietor of Messrs. Binning & Company, who was ordered by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to pay Rs. 100 for bringing a "frivolous, vexatious and reckless charge" against Mr. P. C. Sawyer, the proprietor of Messrs. Hill, Sawyer and Company, and another. The facts of the case have already been commented upon in our columns, but they may be briefly repeated here. By an error of an employee of Messrs. Hill, Sawyer and Company a car belonging to them found its way to the shop of Messrs. Binning and Company, whose possession of it at the time it was discovered by Messrs. Hill, Sawyer and Company was *bona fide*. The former, however, on learning that the car was in the latter's shop, wrote to the police asking their assistance in obtaining the possession of the car. The police thereupon took charge of Messrs. Binning and Company's establishment, their account books and the car, and remained in possession for three days, when Messrs. Hill, Sawyer and Company informed the police of their error, and the officers in charge of the shop were withdrawn. Mr. Dhapla thereupon feeling himself, as would most men under similar circumstances, an aggrieved party brought a charge of defamation against Mr. Sawyer and his manager. This charge was dismissed by Mr. Aston, who, as stated above, ordered Mr. Dhapla to pay Rs. 50 each to Mr. Sawyer and his manager as compensation. This action of the magistrate appears to us to have been harsh and unjustified. As was pointed out by counsel before their lordships Heaton and Shah, the magistrate had nowhere found that the applicant acted *mala fide*, or out of revenge, or was actuated by any other improper motive in bringing the charge. On the other hand, though we do not suggest that the magistrate erred in holding that the charge of defamation was not made out, we think most people would agree that Messrs. Hill, Sawyer and Company acted with undue haste and without discretion. However that may be, it seems to us highly extravagant to hold that Mr. Dhapla's conduct was either frivolous, or vexatious, and as a matter of public interest it is greatly to be regretted that the judges refused to entertain the application for a rule. Mr. Dhapla had an undoubted grievance against the persons he charged, and, so long as he acted in good faith in bringing the charge, that is in the honest belief that he had been defamed,—and there was nothing to show to the contrary,—he was entitled to take the course he did. That was the main point to consider. The magistrate's action in framing the charge against Mr. Dhapla thus seems, on the face of the published reports, to have been gratuitous, and its endorsement by the High Court is calculated to make a resort to the police court a risky proceeding for people who fail to establish a case even when brought in good faith.

Mr. Dhapla, however, was chiefly aggrieved by the police. We do not know how far the officers concerned may have been technically justified in the course they took. But whether it was so justified or not, their action was highly arbitrary and oppressive. For three days Mr. Dhapla's establishment was in possession of the police, who also took charge of his books of account and the car. In the meanwhile there was no definite charge against him, and nothing but what proved to be the erroneous statement of another party that he was in possession of property that did not belong to him to lay him under suspicion. How long the police would have remained in possession of the establishment, if Mr. Sawyer had not himself discovered the error and promptly acquainted them with his mistake, it is impossible to say. But the whole proceeding seems most extraordinary, and, though it did not directly concern the case which the judges of the High Court had to consider, it was a matter on which they might have justifiably and usefully offered some criticism. This would have been more to the public good than allowing the unfortunate Mr. Dhapla to be punished for endeavouring to secure redress for his grievances.

Notes of the Day.

Irish Nationalist Volunteers.

According to a Reuter's telegram published in our yesterday's issue, Mr. Redmond is reported to have said that the volunteer movement is spreading like prairie fire among the Nationalist section since the support of the Irish party was definitely given. When we had occasion to refer to this subject a few days ago we said that, if the official support of the Irish party was given, the number would be doubled in a few days. Now we are informed that all the Nationalists in Ireland will shortly be enrolled, and the true significance of this statement will be appreciated when it is remembered that, except the province of Ulster, the whole of Ireland is inclined towards the Home Rule party. Even in Ulster itself the Nationalist party is predominant. Another notable thing is that, while the Ulster volunteer force is equipped and maintained by its rich partisans, and has a fund of more than a million pounds sterling, the Irish Nationalist volunteers are a self-maintained force, each volunteer contributing his mite, and without any guarantee fund behind it.

Huerta's Position.

The action of the United States, reported to-day, insisting on the non-recognition of Huerta as President of Mexico by the mediators at Niagara is wholly arbitrary. Reuter's telegram, which is worded with a refreshing *naïveté*,—"the mediators are inclined to allow Huerta to nominate a successor,"—is an indication that the United States is making a strenuous effort to dominate the negotiations, which are gradully assuming a farcical character. But it seems probable that Huerta will continue obdurate to all such hints. His position, as we said a day or two ago, has grown much stronger of late, in spite of reported rebel successes. He can still rely upon a well-trained force of some forty thousand men. More than one European correspondent at present on the scene has recently reported that the Federal army is much more powerful than the Americans suspect. Huerta, indeed, has said he can put a hundred and fifty thousand men in the field. Doubtless these would to some extent be a rabble, but there is a backbone of infantry and cavalry which could "take punishment well." A London paper states that Huerta has lately replenished his artillery and possesses numerous machine guns. His ability to hold out so long is another proof that his treasury is not the empty box suggested by the bank holidays he has proclaimed.

Education in Town-planning.

The Madras Government has, it is reported, under contemplation a scheme of educating the people in modern town-planning methods, before having recourse to legislation. It considers that the people should first become familiar with the latest and most up-to-date methods in regard to town-planning and sanitary model dwellings. The Government is understood to be negotiating with a firm in England, who are said to be experts in town-planning and city improvements, with a view to arrange a course of lectures and the holding of exhibitions and demonstrations in different parts of the Presidency. The idea is no doubt an excellent one. Only the experts to be imported must be made to realise that the conditions prevailing in Western cities are not exactly similar to those of Indian cities and that consequently a preliminary study of Indian urban requirements would be necessary for any beneficial results to accrue from their labours. Also, the Madras Government, and all other local Governments too, having such a scheme under contemplation, would be well advised if they depute two or three persons connected with the P. W. D. or the Municipal Boards to make a study of town-planning methods in England, Europe and America. It is a matter for regret that there is no non-official agency in India, such as the Garden City Association, that has come into existence in England recently, which has been the instrument of diffusing among the masses a knowledge of the planning of sanitary dwellings in both rural and urban areas. However, it is a good sign that both the Government and the people in this country are beginning to evince an increasing interest in modern town-planning methods.

The Madras Women's College.

In reference to the new College for Women in Madras, which is to be opened on the 1st of next month, the idea is to make it a special training place for teachers. It will teach up to the Intermediate course for the present, and is likely to start with about twenty-five students. At present women who wish to go in for a University course have to join the Presidency College, but a mixed college is not popular with the majority of Indian girl students. It was originally the idea to develop the existing Presidency Training School for Mistresses at Egmore into a College for Women, and with this view a grant of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned by the Government, but the idea was subsequently abandoned. This amount, together with a further sum of Rs.5,000, is to be made over to the new institution which is being started in a tentative way. Female education in the Madras Presidency, however, has made such remarkable progress within recent years that it is hoped that ultimately a large number of students will be attracted to the College for Women.

Five Hundred Miles an Hour.

Hardly have we ceased to wonder at the remarkable invention of a levitation railway by M. Emile Bachelet with a speed of 300 miles an hour, when we are informed that Mr. Esson, of Birmingham, has invented a train which, he hopes, will attain a speed of 500 miles an hour. The very idea of whirling through space at this tremendous speed is bewildering. It is impossible to say where and when human ingenuity will stop. The impossibilities of yesterday, are concrete facts of to-day. According to Mr. Esson the railway will have one single rail which is laid on the ground and a cable carried overhead. The train is connected with the overhead cable at either extremity by rods terminating in flanged wheels, these rods serving to convey the current from the cable to motors fore and aft. The inventor says that the train is so designed that when it has attained a sufficient velocity it will lift itself from buffer springs and fly. The result, he claims, is a huge saving in maintenance charges. Mr. Esson will shortly demonstrate his railway with a working model. When he reaches the stage of carrying passengers experimentally we shall learn what is likely to be the effect on the nervous system of travelling at this stupendous rate.

Official and Personal.

According to the published programme of the visitation tour of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, His Lordship will leave Poona for Bombay, on 13th proximo and return to Poona on the 16th of the same month. His Lordship will again leave Poona on tour on the 22nd July

The Advocate General of the Bombay presidency has been nominated by His Excellency the Governor to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council.

"G. W." writes from Simla that there is a survivor of the Birkenhead, Robert Dunlop by name, living in Umballa Cantonment. Mr. Dunlop, our correspondent states, was one of the draft of the 73rd Highlanders who were in the ill-fated vessel.

A STARTLING RUMOUR.

IMPENDING TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

CONFERENCE TO PREVENT OUTBREAK.

TURKEY'S NEW BATTLESHIP

HOSTILITIES MAY OPEN ON ITS ARRIVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

A "Times" message from St. Petersburg states, that M. Sazonoff and the Rumanian Minister have left for Bukharest.

It is believed that an important conference will be held at Bukharest to consider measures to prevent the outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Greece, for which the imminent arrival of the new Turkish battleship is expected to give the signal.

GREEK PERSECUTION IN ASIA MINOR

ATTEMPTS AT ANTI-GREEK DEMONSTRATIONS SUPPRESSED.

SOFIA, June 11.

Fresh attempts at anti-Greek demonstrations which were made last evening were suppressed. The city is being patrolled by cavalry and the Greek buildings are guarded by troops.

SIGNALLING TO ALBANIAN INSURGENTS

ITALIAN MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, June 11.

The Marquis di San Giuliano stated in the Chamber yesterday that as the result of the enquiry into the arrest of Colonel Muricchio at Durazzo he telegraphed the Italian Minister that Colonel Muricchio's innocence must be considered proved and that no value must be attached to the subsequent investigation by the Albanian Government and Dutch officers. The Minister was also ordered to obtain satisfaction.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND ITALY.

After the Muricchio incident there has been an exchange of views between Austria-Hungary and Italy, and an agreement has been concluded that their respective agents in Albania shall be instructed to work harmoniously and do the utmost possible to maintain the Prince of Wied in power, and avoid the appearance of preferential treatment of either Government; further, to secure the despatch of warships by all the Powers to Durazzo.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

A PRACTICE GAME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, June 11.

In the final practice game before the test match, the defending polo team beat a strong scratch team by 11 goals to 3. The players' ponies were in fine mettle.

Captain Cheape with his eye and nose bandaged was a spectator. It is understood that he will play in Saturday's game.

AMERICA CUP.

A THIRTY MILE RACE IN RECORD TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, June 11.

A thirty mile race for three aspirants to the title of defender of the America Cup was won by the Resolute in the record time of 3 hours 16 minutes and 40 seconds, beating the Vanitie by 7 minutes 29 seconds. The Defiance withdrew.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.

At Lord's, Middlesex beat Warwickshire by ten wickets.

At Manchester, Lancashire beat Kent by an innings and 153 runs.

At Leeds, Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by an innings and five runs.

At Southampton, Hampshire drew with Notts but won on the first innings.

IRISH SITUATION.

STOCK MARKETS DEPRESSED.

POSITION CONSIDERED TO BE SERIOUS.

100,000 NATIONALIST VOLUNTEERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

The Stock Exchange takes a gloomy view of the Irish situation and the markets are depressed.

The rapidly growing number of Nationalist volunteers is the absorbing topic in the lobbies. Moderate estimates place them at a hundred thousand.

The seriousness of the position is realised by the Liberals, numbers of whom speaking in their constituencies, said it is a final proof of the weakness of Government in allowing the drilling and arming in Ulster.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT ON AMENDING BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Asquith announced that the Amending Bill would be introduced in the Lords before the Home Rule Bill if the Opposition desired.

NATIONALIST VOLUNTEERS AND ARMS.

LONDON, June 11.

Mr. Birrell, replying to Lord Robert Cecil, said the figures supplied to him showed that the Nationalist volunteers numbered 80,000; but these figures varied daily. He had not been informed as to the number of the arms, but Government were giving their attention to the action of both forces.

QUESTIONS REGARDING RUSSIA.

Sir Edward Grey replying to a question whether an Anglo-Russian Naval agreement existed, quoted Mr. Asquith's statement, regarding a possible military agreement, that if war arose there were no unpublished agreements to restrict or hamper Britain's freedom, of action.

Sir Edward emphasised that that statement remained true to-day; nor were any agreements likely to be made.

PAYMENT OF PANAMA TOLLS.

AMERICA'S EXEMPTION UNDER HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, June 11.

The Senate has passed by 50 votes to 24 the amendment to the Panama Canal Bill in the form of a compromise suggested by the Government.

LONDON, June 11.

An amendment has been designed in Washington to preserve any right the United States possesses under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to exempt American ships from payment of Panama tolls.

MOTOR TOURISTS' COMPETITION.

RESULTS OF PRELIMINARY RUN OF 300 MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.

The Motor-Car Tourist Trophy is now being competed for in the Isle of Man over a course six hundred miles long. There were twenty-two starters, representing various nationalities, to-day, when the first three hundred miles were completed. Results:—

K. Lee Guiness (Sunbeam)—5 hours 15 minutes 57 seconds.—1.

A. Lee Guiness (Sunbeam).—5 hours 18 minutes 57 seconds.—2.

Porporato (Minerva).—5 hours 31 minutes 9 seconds.—3.

A SYDNEY PAY-CLERK WAYLAID.

TWO MASKED MOTORISTS DECAMP WITH £3,300.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SYDNEY, June 10.

While a pay-clerk was conveying a box containing £3,300 in wages to the railway pay-office, two masked men drove up in a motor-car which they had stolen in the chauffeur's absence. They covered the clerk with a revolver and decamped with the box containing the cash.

STRIKES IN ITALY.

RIOTING AT NAPLES.

DECLARATION BY LABOUR FEDERATION,

POSITION MUCH IMPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.

Strike affrays have occurred at Florence and Bari, numbers being wounded. One person was killed at Florence.

The General Labour Confederation in Rome has declared the strike off throughout Italy.

PROTEST AGAINST STRIKERS' VIOLENCE.

LONDON, June 11.

A mob at Naples yesterday stoned a party of artillerymen. The latter fired killing one of the rioters. The crowd also besieged a dairy in which the police and dairymen had taken refuge, The latter opened fire with revolvers and one of the besiegers was killed.

In Florence and Rome processions were held, the demonstrators cheering the King and the Army and protesting against the violence of the strikers. There were no disorders.

SITUATION MUCH IMPROVED.

ROME, June 11.

The strikers, considering that they have made an effective protest, are returning to work.

The newspapers are re-appearing and the situation generally is becoming normal.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

PUTTING BACK THE CLOCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 11.

The International Congress has voted unanimously in favour of putting back the clock one hour in the summer months and also in favour of the twenty-four hours system for time.

THE IMMIGRANT TROUBLE.

STEAMER ORDERED TO RETURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
VICTORIA, June 11.

The exclusion policy will not be enforced until all the Komagata Maru's passengers have been examined.

The owners have ordered the vessel to return to the Orient but the Immigration officials understand that arrangements will be made to keep her at Vancouver until the conclusion of the hearing of the Indians' appeal.

CHINESE AMBASSADOR SUMMONED TO PEKING.

TO CONSULT WITH GOVERNMENT ON STATE AFFAIRS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.

Reuter learns that Lew Yuk-Lin has been summoned to Peking to "consult with the Government on State affairs." He is not officially relinquishing his post in London and Shen Soeu-Ling, Chinese Minister to Austria-Hungary, will temporarily represent China in London pending the decision as to whether Lew Yuk-Lin shall return. He leaves for China early in July.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF CHINA.

FORMATION OF CHINO-BELGIAN CORPORATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, June 10.

Arrangements have been completed for the formation of a Chino-Belgian Corporation to develop the mineral resources of China. The temporary capital will be ten million dollars, in equal Chinese and Belgian shares. The Belgians are providing the Chinese portion of the capital on the security of the mineral deposits in Shansi and Kansu. The organisation will generally resemble the Chino-Japanese Commercial Trust.

FUTURE OF TIBET.

CHINA'S FRESH POINTS IN ANGLO-CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.

Reuter learns that the Anglo-Chinese negotiations regarding Tibet which have been proceeding in India, are not yet completed. China has raised fresh points which are occasioning the delay.

ANGLO-SAXON PEACE.

CELEBRATION OF CENTENARY.

BRILLIANT COSTUME BALL.

SPLENDOUR OF INDIAN GROUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

A most brilliant costume ball was held at the Albert Hall last night in celebration of the centenary of the Anglo-Saxon Peace. A number of Royal personages were present. The central features were processions of Britannia and Columbia and their attendants, picturesque colonists, pilgrim fathers, Dutch settlers and Indians. The Indian group rivalled the South African in splendour. The members of the group which was arranged with much taste, were clothed in cloth of silver and gold ornamented with diamonds.

A SUFFRAGATTE EJECTED.

While Britannia and Columbia were clasping hands, a suffragette mounted the platform and attempted to make a speech. She was quickly ejected.

POST OFFICE ESTIMATES.

HOLT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

In the course of a debate on the Post Office estimates in the House of Commons, general dissatisfaction was expressed at the inadequacy of recommendations of the Holt Committee, although they involved substantial increases in the wages of postal servants.

Ultimately Mr. Hobhouse announced that a special committee would be appointed to consider the readjustment of the recommendations. It was also announced that the Government would forthwith appoint a committee to enquire into the whole question of relations of the State with its employees as regards wages and hours.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

TO BE DISSOLVED ON JULY 20.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, June 10.

Mr. Cook announced in the House of Representatives to-day that the Parliament would be dissolved on July 20th and that the elections would take place on September 20th.

MARRIAGE OF MR. KERMIT ROOSEVELT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, June 10.

Mr. Kermit Roosevelt to-day married the daughter of Mr. Willard, the United States Ambassador here.

A CUP FOR COMPETITION.

IN COMMEMORATION OF LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 11.

To commemorate the services rendered by Lumsdens Light Horse in South Africa a silver cup was presented by Colonel A. H. Gleadows Newcomen, C. I. E., V.D., who formerly commanded the United Provinces Light Horse, for competition by members of volunteer cavalry and mounted infantry throughout British India, Burma, Assam and Ceylon.

The competition is a test of all round skill in shooting and use of lance and sword while the competitor's horsemanship is tried in each phase of the competition.

INDIANS AND CANADA.

PROTEST MEETING AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE June 11

A public meeting of citizens of Lahore has just been held protesting against the illegal and unjust treatment accorded to Indians by the Canadian Government. The meeting was under the presidency of Mr. Nanakchand, barirster.

Among several resolutions passed was one urging the Indian Government and the Home Government to take necessary measures to assure to Indians just and fair treatment in various parts of the British Empire and to assure their rights as British subjects to enter and work as free men in every part of the Empire.

The services of Mr. D. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, of Bombay, have been retained by the Jaghirdar of Arni in sis appeal against his conviction and sentence by the District Magistrate in the case of rash and negligent driving. The appeal petition will be filed before the 26th instant.

SUFFRAGETTE PROCESSION.

INTENDED MARCH TO COMMONS

ARREST OF SYLVIA PANKHURST,

POLICE BREAK UP CORTEGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

Miss Slyvia Pankhurst, borne in a letter, headed a procession of Suffragists through the East End yesterday. The procession intended to march to the House of Commons. After a mile the police surrounded the litter and arrested Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, after a scuffle, in the course of which a man was injured. The cortege, which was followed by a great crowd, was broken up by the police when it reached the Strand.

A party of twelve then took the train to Westminster. Afterwards being allowed to enter the House, Mr. Illingworth received the party, which eventually dispersed quietly.

EXASPERATED PUBLIC.

SUFFRAGETTES DRIVEN OUT OF THE CITY.

LONDON, June 10.

The exasperated public to-day drove the Suffragettes selling literature from the city, tearing up their placards.

Volunteers are being formed for the protection of churches etc.

ANTI-SUFFRAGETTE MEASURES.

HOME SECRETARY IN AUDIENCE OF THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

Mr. McKenna has had an audience with the King. It is understood that the audience was in connection with anti-suffragette measures.

The Council of the Women's Liberal Association has adopted a motion proposed by Lady Carlisle calling on the Government to take immediate measures to suppress the militancy.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

MR. PETRIE'S EVIDENCE CONCLUDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI June 11.

The hearing of the Delhi Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day and Mr. Petrie's cross-examination was concluded.

The Judge asked the witness if the hole in the wall discovered yesterday in the room where the bomb cap was found at Amir Chand's house was there when he searched the house on the 16th February. Mr. Petrie said he was positive the hole was not there when the house was searched. An argument arose when in re-examination by Mr. Broadway Mr. Petrie was asked whether he could state possitively whether certain articles were found in Amir Chand's house.

It was argued for the defence that the search list having been drawn up, section 91 of the Evidence Act precluded any oral evidence on the matter contained in these lists.

Another counsel for the defence argued that section 92 of the same Act also applied.

The Judge ruled that section 92 had no application and that he would hear further argument on section 91 to-morrow; in the meantime the evidence would be admitted.

Mr. Petrie then swore that certain articles produced had actually been seized in the verandah of Amir Chand's house.

Mr. Petrie said that Sultan Chand, the approver, who was Amir Chand's adopted son and was the son of Ratan Chand, had frequently seen his father in jail since his arrest.

Again cross-examined by the defence Mr. Petrie said the rest of the accused only had an opportunity of knowing that Sultan Chand was offered a pardon when he was called apart from them on a certain day and did not again appear in the dock with the accused.

Mr. Hadow, District Superintendent of Police Delhi, was then examined. He practically repeated the evidence he gave in the Lower Court. His cross-examination had just commenced when the Court rose for the day.

LORD WILLINGDON.

ARRIVAL AT MYSORE.

MYSORE, June 11.

Lord and Lady Willingdon accompanied by Mr. Watson, Captain Goolie and Captain Vaughan, arrived in Mysore last night from Ootacamund and are to-day seeing sights of the city.

They were received by Sir Hugh Daly and Col. Aubrey Jones on arrival.

Their Excellencies will pay a visit to Seringapatam this afternoon.

There will be a musical entertainment at the Palace to-night and to-morrow Their Excellencies will leave for Bangalore via the Kunigal stud farm.

MEXICAN MEDIATION.

A HITCH IN NEGOTIATIONS.

MISSING JAPANESE MINISTER FOUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NIAGARA, June 11.

A hitch has occurred in the negotiations between Mexico and the United States, the latter insisting on the non-recognition of General Huerta. The mediators are inclined to allow Huerta to nominate a successor.

EPIDEMICS AT VERA CRUZ AND TAMPICO.

NEW YORK, June 11.

The "New York Herald" announces that there has been an epidemic of dysentery and malaria among the troops and sailors at Vera Cruz and Tampico. The number of cases of malaria amounts to 87.

H. M. cruiser Hermione is homeward bound.

The authorities at Washington declare that the accounts are exaggerated.

MISSING JAPANESE MINISTER AND ATTACHE.

LONDON, June 10.

Nothing further has been heard regarding the disappearance of the Japanese Minister and Attachee in Mexico but is believed in Tokio that their return to Mexico City is only delayed.

MINISTER FOUND BY JAPANESE MARINES.

According to a telegram from Mexico City to the "Daily Telegraph" the Japanese marines found the Minister at Sayula. They escorted him to Tuxpam.

RUMOURED LABOUR TROUBLES IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 11.

It is rumoured that the cotton mills are having labour troubles.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 11.

The Allahabad University results have just been published. In the matriculation examination 1,669 candidates passed out of 3,904. In the Intermediate 842 out of 1911, in B. A. 405 out of 946 in B. Sc. 68 out of 163. in M. Sc. 30 out of 37 and in M. A. 114 out of 205.

Only one candidate, a Hindu, passed the first division in B. A. An Indian Christian lady heads the list in M. A. in English. An Anglo Indian lady, Mrs. Butcher passed M. A. in English, and Miss E. More M. A. in Latin. Two Anglo-Indian boys passed M. A. in English.

MURDER CASE IN BHOR STATE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, June 11.

Mr. Mountford Collector of Poona as the Political Agent of Bhor State, to-day sentenced to death a Mahomedan named Rahimnath alias Ramjan Gangaran for the murder of a cloth seller named Pheroze Ali Shah in the month of May 1913.

The story of the prosecution was, that both accused and deceased were engaged as agents of a cloth dealer named Umar Khan. They went to a village in the Bhor State, near which a fair was being held, and put up in the local temple.

Deceased had remitted to his master Rs. 112 out of Rs. 299 said to have been collected on sales by him and the balance of Rs. 187 is alleged to have been the cause of the murder.

This took place at night and was witnessed by two women, the wife of a carpenter and her sister, who said they saw accused hack the deceased with an axe.

The crime was seen through a chink in the wall between their room and that occupied by the two men. The accused decamped and was arrested last February at Wai. The death sentence is subject to Government confirmation.

At the Annual Meeting of the Bombay Diocesan Association, in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminister, Bishop Boyd Carpenter presiding, the Committee was able to report that a sum of over £1,440 had been raised towards the £1,500 required by the Bishop of Bombay to build a Church school, and Mission houses at Jacob's Circle, in Bombay city. Lord Sydenham, late Governor of Bombay, said the great question was whether an Indian Christian Church would be able to stand alone. Any sudden break-up of the old caste system would be very dangerous. The great Hindu castes could not disappear without social disorganisation, and perhaps demoralisation, unless and until some bond of union was ready to take their place. Such a bond the spirit of Christianity alone could supply.

SCIENCE IN NATIONAL LIFE.

A BOMBAY UNIVERSITY LECTURE.

WHAT IS NEEDED IN INDIA.

Prof. Arthur Smithells, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry at Leeds University, who came to India under the new scheme for bringing the Universities of India into touch with, the Universities of Great Britain by sending to work here for a time distinguished leaders in literature and science, delivered three lectures on science at the Bombay University in March. Prof. Smithells worked for five months in the Punjab University, and in his first lecture in Bombay, on the subject of "The Place of Science in National Life," he detailed briefly some of the impressions he had formed and indicated what he thought should be the position of science in the life of a country such as India.

Prof. Smithells, after a few preliminary observations, said:—

I have found in the Province where I spent my time in the first instance a widespread belief that science is a good thing. I have found a great deal of teaching in schools and colleges and increasing tendency to supply such teaching. I know of very notable instances of India of great endowments given to the cause of science, such as the well-known establishment, originally due to the Tata family, in Bangalore, and a similar endowment in Calcutta; while in Bombay itself there are also notable examples of the generosity of the private citizen as well as of the Government. I have also found in the Punjab a certain amount of research work of a scientific kind in progress by Englishmen and very little indeed by Indians. Then I have also found some very imposing examples of the application of science to public health and agriculture, not only in the Punjab but all over India.

WIDESPREAD IGNORANCE.

In addition to these things, if I am to be perfectly frank, I must acknowledge to have observed what I consider to be a good deal of wrong thinking or wrong doing, or not doing at all, that might be avoided by the proper application of science. And lastly, I found here, as I am bound to admit, that I have found in the West, a very widespread ignorance of what science is and what science can do.

Now the aims, the methods, the achievements, the functions, and the possibilities of science have been often stated. Throughout the nineteenth century, science—by science I mean natural science—was really emerging and fighting for its existence; and incidentally to that fight its claims were frequently stated—stated with far greater force and eloquence than I hope to command, stated not infrequently in a tone of considerable aggressiveness. If you wish to read of what science may be in relation to education you will find no more eloquent, no more complete. I will not say no more perfect, but at any rate no more striking a plea than is contained in Herbert Spencer's well known book on "Education," and if you wish to know what science has done and what it may be, how it stands in relation to things intellectual, to things moral, to what in brief we may call culture, you will naturally betake yourself to the writings of Huxley. Other names might be mentioned; Tyndall the friend and colleague of Huxley was a champion in the fight for science and many minor names may be added to these major ones.

WHAT SCIENCE HAS DONE.

The fruits of this campaign are abundantly evident to-day. Science in many respects has won its place and acquired its workers. We find ourselves continually being enriched by the fruits of scientific discovery applied to the practical conveniences of life. We expect regularly gifts from science such as those which produce wireless telegraphy, X-rays, radium and so forth. And again, we can see the fruits of the campaign to which I have alluded in the change of thought both in philosophy and in theology, and thirdly, we can see the fruits of the scientific campaign in the evolution of educational institutions among which I would quote the example already cited by our Chairman, the establishment of what are called the modern Universities in the various industrial centres of England.

After speaking of the difficulties of giving a popular lecture on science Professor Smithells said: What he had done when I had spoken in India had been to try and illustrate what science really was by giving some account of the life of a scientific man. And the particular man he had selected has been the great Frenchman—Pasteur.

SCIENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Proceeding the lecturer gave an account of the achievements of this wonderful man and went on to say:—

Health, after all, is the first consideration. If you have not got health you cannot have a nation at all. And the direction of science to the subject of public health seems to me to be one of the first calls to which a scientific man should respond. It is possible also to be censorious about the utilitarian application of science in relation to the practical arts. We are often told truly enough that man cannot live by bread alone. At the same time man must have bread among other things. And a man who, like Pasteur, could rescue a nation from industrial destruction is surely rendering a magnificent service to the nation to which he belongs. If you want to see science on its more purely material side, you can take the German nation. I should like to tell you about the development of science in Germany. You know, no doubt, that at the present time there is no nation in the world which has developed science so thoroughly, which has applied it so closely to national life as Germany. And this has been a very rapid achievement. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Germany was not in any way conspicuous in science. The development took place after the first quarter of the nineteenth century had passed. But since that time, it has developed with marvellous rapidity and has produced material results in Germany of the most imposing character. To take one single thing and a striking example of what Germany had done in science—in 1897 Germany imported natural indigo of the value of six hundred thousand pounds and in 1912 she exported artificial indigo of the value of over two millions, and a good deal of it to India! In Germany there are at the present time probably no less than twenty thousand people being trained in science in the Institutions of University rank as against 2,600 in England; so that whilst the population proportion of the two nations, Germany and England, is thirteen to nine, in the highest education the ratios are thirteen to 1½. There are over 4,000 highly trained chemists employed in German industries.

Now I have told you perhaps enough about France and about Germany. I must get back to my main theme. It is obvious from the examples I have chosen that the highest science such as that of Pasteur and that of Germany "pays." It effects great improvement on things that exist, and from what exists develops great things that are new. I lay stress on this last qualification for a particular reason. There is a belief which is widespread and to which utterance is sometimes given, that research pure and simple is calculated to produce very great material results.

PREVENTIBLE SCOURGES.

Whilst I should be among the last person, I hope, to say a word against dispassionate, disinterested cultivation of knowledge for its own sake; while I should be among the first to admire the men who have pursued truth as the hermit pursues piety. I say it should not be forgotten that science applied to the practical problems that call for solution yields an abundant fruit of pure truth. And I go further than that and I say, speaking of a country like this, that the first claim on high science is for research directed to real and urgent national problems. When I landed in this country and took the long journey from Bombay to Lahore, two things were constantly coming to my mind—I am now speaking as a chemist—agriculture and public health. Are not those the two great scientific interests of this country? When you think of the death rate and the scourges to which the land is subjected, when you think that they are largely preventible you will surely admit that the first claim upon science is that it should be directed to the amelioration of such things as these. When you realise that in India nine out of ten are engaged in agriculture, when you see how much of the agriculture of this country is primitive, then surely also one of the first claims, made upon science by this country, will be the improvement of agriculture. Research will not necessarily create industry That is a great mistake. It will not do so. It will add to industries already existing. It will give them new life. It will give them expansion and development, but research pure and simple will not immediately create industries, will not call into life occupations that are not already being pursued in some primitive way.

SCIENCE TEACHING IN INDIA.

The only point on which I may touch very briefly, before I conclude, is this. I have had to ask myself since I have been in India what is the value of science teaching that is going on. There is a very great deal of it. Is it the best that could be done? Is it the right thing? Is there some thing else worth doing? Is there any other direction to which the effort might be turned? I do not want to say too much. I hope when I get home to prepare some statement of a very carefully considered kind upon the subject. But I will say this much, that I have serious misgivings about a great deal of science that is being taught. It seems to me that there is a great deal of science being taught which is not likely to issue in anything practical or in anything really intellectual. The demand at present in this country for the highest science, the demand for the scientific expert is limited. It must grow. But I think it will only grow in proportion to the industrial development of the country. You must remember that in my own country science was widely taught. The result was that when we began to teach science industries were already waiting for it. But if you attempt at present to train a large number of men in the highest kind of special science in India, I am afraid, you will find difficulty in giving them employment. Well then if that is so, you will wish to do something less. Now how much less would be of value?

WHAT IS MOST NEEDED?

My opinion is that the thing that would be most valuable to the country, the thing that is most needed, is the sound teaching of the very elements of science and the dissemination throughout the schools of a realisation of what science is and what it can do. Until that knowledge is diffused, until the rising generations of India realise very clearly what science is, what it has done, what it can do, what it may do for this country, the demand will not arise for the highly trained scientist who is to take his place in the development of your industries. Of all the things that I have done at Lahore or tried to do, that which has given me most satisfaction has been a small attempt that I have made to help the science teachers in the schools. And I believe, if I had to prescribe for India the action which I think would tend to the greatest good at the present time, it would be the improvement of science in your schools. Take more trouble in the preparation of your teachers, give them facilities for introducing a really humane and human scientific teaching, which at present, I am bound to say, I do not think exists. I have no desire to be censorious. I know that science that is being taught at the present time, is of a kind which will not produce the specialist and yet will not imbue the person who receives it with the real notion of what the relation of science is to national life. The thing that I believe most essential for you, I do not wish to make it too personal, because it is also true here, is to disseminate the notion of what the potentialists of science really are.

NOT A BREAD-AND-BUTTER STUDY.

There is much else connected with science that I should have liked to talk about. There is a philosophical side, and there is the ethical side of science. There is still a tendency to look upon science as a subject that has its dangers. It is apt to be regarded as what we call a bread-and-butter study, a study that lays too much stress upon the material aims of life; one that by its discipline damages the capacity of a human being for appreciating the value of some of the things that are best and highest in life. I have no time to enter upon a defence of science in this respect. I can do no better than once again refer you to the life of Pasteur. No book that I know of will give you a better idea of what science properly regarded is in relation to things, not only material, but to things philosophical and things spiritual, and I think if you read that book you will see that science properly regarded may be acquitted of the charges that are so often laid at its door. I have given you a very imperfect plea for science, and a very imperfect account of its true relation to national life. I do ardently believe in science, and I need hardly say, I do ardently believe in the necessity for its cultivation in this country. For I believe that only in science will you find the intellectual weapons with which you can combat the greatest evils from which this country suffers. I need not enumerate those evils. They are sufficiently well known to every one who has the interests of India at heart. But health and industry, clear thinking and courageous thinking, and a love of all that is true, and beautiful, these things, I believe, result from the right pursuit of science.

BATHING FATALITY AT COLACHEL.

BOMBAY LADY DROWNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TINNEVELLY, June 11.

A bathing fatality resulting in the death of Mrs. Constance Lynch, wife of Driver, Lynch of the G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, occurred at the port of Colachel, Travancore State, shortly after midnight on Monday.

After a family dinner at the bungalow of Mr. Andrew Collins a party of ladies and gentlemen went to the beach for a moonlight dip. A strong undercurrent drew away the deceased who could not be saved in spite of the efforts of her companions.

The deceased came to Colachel from Bombay to pay a visit to her uncle, Mr. Andrew Collins, of Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe and Co.

ALLEGED POLITICAL SUSPECT.

ALEXANDRA MILL ASSAULT CASE RECALLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

At the Lall Bazaar Police Court, Mr Swainhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday, resumed the hearing of the case in which Sailendro Nath Singh stands charged under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, with having no ostensible means of subsistence and being unable to render a satisfactory account of himself.

O'Brien, an engineer of the Alexandra Jute Mills, deposed that he was an accused in an assault case at the Barrackpur court. He was convicted and fined Rs. 60 for assaulting a Bengali. That case was disposed of by the end of October or the beginning of November. He was warned by Mr. Tegart, Deputy Commissioner of Police, that his life was in danger and a police guard was placed for his safety in April last.

Mohendro Nath Singh said he was in charge of the Kamertulli Thana. He received a search warrant on May 17th last for No. 4/3, Malanga Lane. He executed the search and a search list was made out and also signed by him.

Magistrate: Did you find anything there? Did you find any prescribed books or bombs etc?—I found one misfired cartridge and 98 shots for an air gun.

Mr. Hume: Did you find this book "Mir Kasim"?—Yes, it is a proscribed book.

Did you find any cartridges?—Yes, one misfired cartridge and two cartridges.

Do you know the owner or occupier of this house?—Anukul Mukerji is the occupier, he was there and was arrested.

Kiron Chunder Sen, attached to the Intelligence branch of the C.I.D. stated that on April 19th last in consequence of orders received he went to Sealdah station and shadowed a gang of suspects. There he found Srish Pal, Kalidas Bose and Habul. That was at about 2-30 p.m. He saw them near No. 4 platform. On that day he saw two or three other men whom he did not know. Witness then got into a train for Jagadal.

Mr. Hume: Did you get any trace of the party there?—I went to the Alexandra Jute Mills but I did not get any trace of the men there.

The hearing was adjourned.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A POLICE OFFICER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Inspector Chamberlain, of the Waterloo police station, has disappeared mysteriously and has not been seen or heard of since 8 o'clock on Tuesday night, when after drawing his own salary and distributing the salaries to the constables and others he left the thana. After driving to his residence in British Indian Street he left home and nothing further was heard of him that night.

The driver of a first class gharry stated that he drove the Inspector from Government Place to he Port Defence Volunteers headquarters where he got out of the gharry and made towards and crossed the railway lines near the banks of the river.

It is feared that during a fit he unconsciously walked into the river and was drowned.

The Government of India are, about to address the Secretary of State regarding a proposal to amend the Indian Trusts Act of 1882 so as to authorise trustees, subject to certain restrictions to purchase redeemable stock at a price exceeding the redemption value.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

REPORT FOR 1912-13.

The following Government Resolution No. 4553, dated 14th May 1914, reviewing the Land Revenue Administration Report, of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1912-13 is published for general information:—

Resolution.—Except in the district of the eastern Deccan the seasonal conditions of the year 1912-13 in most parts of the Presidency proper showed a marked improvement on those which prevailed during the preceding year.

One of the most satisfactory features of the year was the promptitude with which the cultivators generally took advantage of the favourable conditions to make good the losses in which the unfavourable season of the preceding year had involved them. Except in the eastern Deccan, everywhere there were signs of recuperation and of the resumption of the steady progress in agricultural development and prosperity, which owing to the adverse season of 1911-12, had received a serious, but, fortunately, only temporary check. Inspite of the excellent harvest, prices of agricultural produce remained high and wages which, in the preceding year, had shown little disposition to fall, not only maintained the high level at which they have ruled during recent years, but even displayed a marked tendency to rise higher. The supply being unequal to the demand, labourers, both skilled and unskilled, had things very much their own way.

The supply of labour is a very serious problem, the ultimate solution of which must depend chiefly on an improvement in efficiency, and on the introduction of labour-saving machinery. So far the labouring class has unfortunately displayed little or no disposition to work harder or better than heretofore, and has only succeeded in realizing its independence and the fact that the food necessary for subsistence can be earned at the cost of half the exertion which was formerly necessary. The further spread of education, with a gradual rise in the standard of comfort, will, it may be hoped, induce in course of time a greater degree of steady and continuous application to labour and a higher efficiency than are at present observable in the working classes.

In another important respect also the season of 1911-12 has proved to have had less damaging results than were at first anticipated. While both cultivators and labourers displayed great resisting power against the generally prevailing scarcity of that year, cattle, owing to the shortage of fodder, suffered severely. But though serious losses undoubtedly took place, the experience of the season of 1912-13 has gone a long way to show that these losses have hardly, if at all, hampered agricultural operations, or prevented, except possibly in the Ahmednagar district, a return to normal conditions.

In Sind, the season was, on the whole, fairly good. The Indus rose late and fell early; but the fair irrigating level was maintained for 31 days in the months of July and August as against ten days only in the preceding year. Serious damage was caused in the Karachi district by the breaching of the bunds when the river rose in August, and general remissions had to be granted in consequence. The rainfall in the hill and desert tracts was unusually favourable, while the canals, with one or two exceptions, worked satisfactorily. The more favourable conditions prevailing are reflected in the statistics of area under cultivation, which rose by 35.91 per cent., and of revenue demand which showed an increase of 12.2 per cent. as compared with the figures of the preceding year.

The actual demand of land revenue in the Presidency proper for the year under review amounted to nearly 3¼ crores of rupees. As the actual closing figures are not yet to hand, the totals given are approximate only, but may be taken as representing, with but slight modification, the actual transactions of the year. Adding to the opening demand the unauthorised arrears and the suspensions outstanding at the close of the previous year, amounting to nearly 3 lakhs and 84 lakhs respectively, the total demand for the year reached the figure of 4.10 crores. Out of this total, 3.2/5 crores were collected, 55.88 lakhs suspended, and 12.12 lakhs remitted. The features of the year's operations were the ease with which the collections were made, and the satisfactory manner in which the amount of unauthorised arrears outstanding at the close of the year was reduced. Owing to the unfavourable season of the preceding year, suspensions on a heavy scale had been imperative, and the amount (84 lakhs- thus raised the total for demand to an abnormal figure. But in spite of this fact and owing the eastern Deccan being a notable exception, to collect a large amount of the outstanding suspensions in addition to the current year's demand and that too without resort to any exceptional amount of pressure on the part of the district officers. Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the season in Ahmednagar and the neighbouring tracts in the eastern Deccan, the suspended revenue outstanding there had to be resuspended and the collection of a not inconsiderable portion of the year's demand had also to be deferred. The result of this was that the total suspended revenue outstanding in the Presidency proper at the close of the year amounted to 55.88 lakhs, a total which shows an improvement on the preceding year's figures in this connection of 28 lakhs Remissions to the extent of 12.12 lakhs were granted, partly on account of suspended revenue having fallen due for remission and partly owing to the introduction of revised rates in certain districts, where the usual remissions are granted under the Igatpuri concession rules. The year closed with a total balance of unauthorized arrears amounting to 1½ lakhs only as against 2.4-5 lakhs.

is the preceding year. This reduction in the unauthorized arrears is a satisfactory feature, and goes to demonstrate the great care bestowed by district officers generally on the collection of revenue, and the greater readiness on the part of the cultivators, who have gradually learned to appreciate the real meaning of the Suspension and Remission Rules, to pay up their dues.

The figures connected with the advance and recoveries under the Takavi Acts are in striking contrast to those of the preceding year, when, owing to the character of the season, the transactions, especially in Gujarat, had been on an altogether abnormal scale. The advances under both the Acts totalled Rs. 18 2/5 lakhs against Rs. 63 ¾ lakhs in 1911-12, while recoveries amounted to Rs. 41 1/5 lakhs as against Rs. 17 1/3 lakhs only. The total unauthorized balance at the year's close was just over one lakh only as against Rs. 1 1/6 lakhs in 1911-12, and 4¼ lakhs in 1910-11. In spite of the heavy advances made in the preceding year, the system in most districts appears to be working on a sound financial basis, advances being well below the credit limits of the borrowers. In the Ahmednagar district alone, the position gives cause for grave anxiety. A series of bad years has rendered a liberal takavi policy unavoidable, with the result that the district now carries a debt of 21½ lakhs, a sum nearly 50 per cent. of the total outstanding debt in the Central Division, and exceeding the current year's demand of land revenue in the district by over five lakhs of rupees. The liquidation of this heavy debt so as to secure Government against any serious loss, and at the same time involve the borrowers in as little hardship as possible, will call for very careful handling on the part of the district officers. The Governor in Council notes with satisfaction that the inspection of takavi works in progress and completed was generally adequate, and trusts that district officers will continue to regard this as one of the most important items of their multifarious duties.

The industrial development of the Presidency, which had not been seriously affected even by the adverse conditions of the year 1911-12, maintained a steady and satisfactory progress during the year under review. Trade generally was prosperous. Prices ruled high. Wages showed no sign of falling. As in agriculture, the most serious problem in the industrial world is the labour question. The supply is obviously inadequate and the standard of efficiency shows little or no improvement. The solution of the difficulty must ultimately be found in the substitution of mechanical labour-saving devices, and the adoption of improved methods of transport, the introduction of which is already becoming more noticeable every year. Throughout the Presidency, the cotton spinning and weaving industry had a prosperous year. The mills were working full time, and at a profit. Owing to the failure of the cotton crop in the eastern Deccan, the ginning and pressing factories in the Central Division had a slack season. Elsewhere conditions were more favourable to the industry. There was a marked growth in the timber and glass trades, while among the lesser industries there is a steady increase in the number of rice and flour mills, and in the cream and milk trade along the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways for the supply of the Bombay market. Considerable progress has been made towards the completion of the numerous light railways which are under construction in Gujarat, and from the projects still under consideration it is clear that the enterprise of the firms concerned has by no means reached its limits. Similarly, in the Central Division, attention is being directed to the possibilities for a wide extension of such railways, and the surveys of several projects are under consideration. The sugar-cane industry on the Nira Canal, aided by the Central Co-operative Bank, which during the year under review made advances to the amount of ten lakhs, is making satisfactory progress; and with the opening of the Godaveri Canals in the course of the next two or three years, a still further development of the industry may confidently be anticipated.

In educational matters the progress made during the year was very much above the average. A large number of primary schools was opened; attendance generally was satisfactory; and, what is of still greater importance, the large grants-in-aid from Government enabled the local boards to effect considerable improvement in the pay and prospects of the teaching staff. In promoting the cause of primary education, the amelioration of the conditions of service for the teachers, the attraction thereby of a class of men really keen on their profession, and ready to remain in it for life, and the provision of well-built and properly ventilated school-houses are, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, points of even more importance than the opening of additional new schools. That these points are fully realized by all the officers responsible for the guidance and spread of education in the districts of the Presidency and in Sind, ample evidence is forthcoming from their reports. Careful attention is being paid to the education of the children of the depressed classes and of the criminal tribes, with satisfactory results. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining competent mistresses, female education makes slow progress, but the progress is none the less sure. Partly owing to the scarcity if qualified Mahomedan teachers, and partly to the boys' natural indisposition to acquire knowledge by means of a language not used by them in everyday life, the success of the special Urdu schools appears to be somewhat problematical. In secondary education, while there were no striking events like the transfer of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, to the Educational Department and the opening of the Science Institute attached to it, such as took place in the preceding year, still a steady advance was maintained, and one of the most welcome features of the year's record is to be found in a further increase in the number of hostels attached to the District High Schools. The most important need in this branch of education in the Presidency is the establishment of an Arts College in the Karnatic. With this object in view, funds are already being raised locally, and Government trust that the inauguration of the college will not be much longer delayed.

PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

INFLUENTIAL MEETING.

RULES AND REGULATIONS ADOPTED.

A meeting of the Executive Committee appointed by a general committee nominated at a public meeting convened by His Excellency Lord Willingdon for the purposes of forming a Prisoners' Aid Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton presiding.

The business before the meeting was to adopt a list of rules and regulations framed by a sub-committee as also the memorandum of association setting out the objects of the Society.

Among those present at the meeting were:—Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, the Hon. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, the Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy, Mr. H. B. Clayton, Mr. A. Simcox, Dr. Stanley Reed, Mr. J. D. Wardlaw-Milne, Mr. H. P. Mody, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali, Mr. J. D. Karaka.

The following memorandum of association was after some informal discussion adopted by the meeting:—

1. The name of the Society is the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society.

2. The objects for which the Society is formed are:—

(*a*) to give, as far as may be possible, such help as may be needed, on release, by persons convicted of criminal offences without distinction of race or creed,

(*b*) to make efforts to reclaim habitual offenders from a life of crime and enable prisoners after release to lead an honest and respectable life;

(*c*) to make special arrangements with the view of preventing casual and juvenile offenders from becoming habitual offenders;

(*d*) to promote legislation and application of the existing law to secure that sentences of imprisonment shall be passed only in cases which cannot be adequately or appropriatly dealt with in any other way;

(*e*) to collect funds and do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

The rules and regulations were then discussed and it was argued regarding the qualification of members that they should be elected by the central committee and that the annual subscription should not be the only qualification as suggested by the sub-committee.

Dr. Reed proposed the addition of words to that effect and Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas seconded the proposal, which, on a division, was carried by 8 votes against 5.

The other important rule that was passed at the meeting related to the formation of the Central Committee and it read as follows:—

> The management of the Society shall be vested in a central committee of not less than twelve nor more than twenty-four members, among whom shall be the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Inspector-General of Police, and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Of the others one shall be nominated by Government and the remainder elected by the members of the Society. Ladies shall be eligible for this or any other Committee.

The rest of the rules were then passed after some modification and the Committee dispersed after a vote of thanks to the Chairman. Those rules related to the conduct of business and administration of funds.

NAVIGATION AT GARDEN REACH.

SPEED LIMIT OF EIGHT KNOTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

In consequence of complaints from Kilburn and Company, MacNeill and Company and Bird and Company of loss sustained by their respective dockyards at Garden Reach by the heavy wash of steamers, especially by the Rangoon mail steamers, the Calcutta Port Commissioners have accepted a reference from the Bengal Government suggesting that a speed of more than eight knots should be prohibited above Rajabagan.

The Commissioners consider this will have no appreciable effect on the timings of steamers, nor will it render them less difficult to navigate by pilots.

The Commissioners therefore express approval of the proposed speed limit. The most serious complaint of damage due to high speed, was that of Kilburn and Company, who wrote to the Port officer as follows:—

> "We invariably have a number of vessels under repair and on numerous occasions the staging has broken adrift, boats have been damaged and our work generally impeded. On a recent date a coal boat fully laden was sunk by the wash of a passing Rangoon mail boat. We consider it would be quite possible to avoid this inconvenience and loss if pilots were requested to limit their speed to a reasonable figure until clear of the Port. Another reason for suggesting moderation of speed and a resulting lessening of the back-wash is, damage by erosion to our respective foreshores. Considerable expense is incurred in protecting works at our riverside properties."

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

JOINT FAMILY ARBITRATION.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THAKERSY LAKHMIDAS *v.* KHIMJI GOCULDAS.

This was a notice of motion taken out by the plaintiff that the matters in dispute in this suit should be referred to the arbitration of one Mr. Lalji Naranjee and that he should be appointed sole Receiver of the joint family assets in place of the official Receiver, Mr. R. D. Sethna, previously appointed by the Court. Mr. Desai instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharilal appeared for the plaintiff and defendants 2, 5,6 and 10.

The Hon. Mr. Setelvad appeared for the other defendants.

Mr. Desai said that Mr. Laljee Naranjee was intimately acquainted with the joint family affairs, had also acted as an arbitrator and partitioned the estate of the larger joint family of which the present litigants were members of a branch. He was therefore a very fit-person whose knowledge and integrity would be available to the parties in settling their affairs.

Mr. Setelvad, for the other defendants, consented.

His Lordship—But there are minors and I must be satisfied that the order would be for their benefit. Now would Mr. Laljee Naranjee be more competent than the Commissioner appointed for taking accounts.

Mr. Setelvad—There are business accounts of the family with which the proposed Laljee is quite familiar he having acted as an arbitrator in partition Suits in the larger estate. He would, therefore, be able to manage more cheaply and expeditiously. Besides the realisation of properties would be much more profitable if he sold by private sale instead of the Official Receiver selling them by public auction.

His Lordship—Why did you consent to an official Receiver being appointed in March

Mr. Setelvad—Because Mr. Naranjee was not here.

His Lordship passed the following order:—By consent all matters in dispute in suit and any differences between the parties to the suit and all accounts and enquiries directed by the previous order he referred to the sole arbitration of Lalji Naranjee who is to make his award in two months. Mr. Lang, appointed Receiver in place of Mr. R. D. Sethna, Receiver, not to sell property till further order. Costs to be costs in the cause.

A POINT OF LAW.

MORTGAGEE AND INSURANCE MONEY.

LAXMIBAI, WIDOW AND OTHERS *v.* AHMEDBHOY HABIBHOY.

An interesting point of law as to how far a mortgagee was entitled to Insurance monies received by the mortgagor, the property having been insured by the mortgagor after the mortgage was executed, came on before Mr. Justice Macleod by way of motion in the above suit.

The facts, briefly stated, were as follows. The property mortgaged was large hydraulic godowns situated at Colaba belonging to the plaintiff. Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy was the equitable mortgagee to whome the godown were mortgaged in 1880, that is before the Transfer of Property Act came into force. At the time of the mortgage these godowns were not insured. On 7th November, 1913, by a decree made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod the plaintiffs were declared entitled to redeem the property. After this decree the plaintiff's attorneys inquired of the defendant if the mortgaged properites were insured, and intimated that if they were not, the defendant would be held liable. The defendant replied that the properties had not been insured nor did he intend to insure them, but if the plaintiff would put him in funds for the purpose he would insure the properties in his own name. Thereupon the plaintiffs themselves got the property insured with the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd. Subsequently in March last thse godowns, known as hydraulic godowns, were burnt down, and the plaintiffs received Rs. 45,000 from The Insurance Co. Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy now took out a notice of motion against the plaintiffs requiring them either to spend these monies in rebuilding the destroyed godown, or to appropriate the said monies towards payment of the mortgage debt.

Mr. Jardine (instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co.) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Setelvad with Mr. Desai, (instructed by Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Malvi) appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Jardine urged that the plaintiff should be ordered to spend the money in rebuilding the godowns or. the monies should be safeguarded as security for the mortgaged debt. He relied upon Section 72 of the Transfer of Property Act. The plaintiffs by having insured the property themselves had made it impossible for the defendant to insure the property. He should therefore be taken to have insured for the benefit of all parties concerned .He further relied upno Section 68 of the Transfer of Property Act.

Mr. Setelvad, for the plaintiff, remarked that the mortgage was effected in 1880 prior even to the enactment of the Transfer of Property Act, the provisions of which could not apply.

He then quoted 2 Equity. 18 Ch. D. 1, and Holsbury's Laws of Eng. Vol. 17. p. 552 in support of his contention that the mortgagee had absolutely no interest in the insurance monies. It was purely a personal contract between the Insurance Company and the plaintiff. At the date of the mortgage no insurance existed nor any covenant to insure, and the English cases went to show that even where there was such covenant the mortgagee was not entitled to the insurance money.

His Lordship, after referring to the facts, said that the mortgage being created before the Transfer of Property Act came into force, English principles of equity would apply. According to these the mortgagee had no right to the monies recovered by the mortgagor from the Insurance Co. for insurance effected by the mortgagor. It was purely a personal contract and an equitable mortgagee had no right whatever or to any equity as to how the mortgagor should deal with these monies.

The notice of motion was discharged with costs.

A FAMILY DISPUTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

DINBAI AND OTHERS *v.* CURSETJI BYRAMJI DARUWALLA.

This was a motion on behalf of the defendant to show cause against a rule nisi for receiver and injunction granted to the plaintiff on the 3rd June.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defendant to show cause against the rule nisi, and Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the rule.

The plaintiffs and the defendant are the three daughters and one son respectively of one Byramji Cursetji Daruwalla who died at Bombay in May, 1913, leaving a will dated the 22nd November, 1911. The deceased lived partly in Bombay and partly in England. Both the plaintiffs and the defendant have applied for Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased The whole net estate of the deceased is worth about Rs. 16,000. He left two houses in Bombay which were already mortgaged during his life time. He was also the proprietor of the English Hote in Bombay. The hotel business was more or less a losing concern and is being conducted at present by the defendant Cursetji Byramji. By his will he divided his property equally between the three daughters, Dinbai Manekbai, and Shirinbai on one side and the defendant on the other. An agreement was made by which the plaintiffs agreed to buy off the share of the defendant by paying him Rs. 8,000. This agreement was not adhered to and the plaintiffs filed a suit for the administration of the estate of their deceased father, and "inter alia" prayed that the defendant might be restrained by injunction from managing the said estate pending the hearing and disposal of the suit. A rule nisi for receiver and injunction was given to the plaintiffs on the 3rd June; and Mr. Desai for the defendant, in the course of his arguments submitted that there was no necessity for a receiver being appointed, as there was a valid agreement between the parties to divide the estate in a particular manner. The agreement was made on the 1st June, and nothing which might put an end to the agreement, had happened in the meanwhile.

Mr. Davar suggested that all the stock-in-trade etc. should be sold by public auction.

Ultimately, by consent of the parties, his Lordship ordered the defendant to undertake not to charge, alienate or transfer any portion of the estate in his hands; that the defendant should sell the whole stock-in-trade by public auction, and deposit all the accumulations in the hands of their attorneys; the plaintiffs to be at liberty to bid at the sale. Out of the funds of the testator in the hands of the defendant, he to pay Rs. 50 per month to the plaintiffs jointly, and take Rs. 50 for himself. Costs were made costs in the cause.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Nadirshah and Darasha.

Solicitors for defendant:—Crawford Brown and Co.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

CARL WILLIAM GRANT GAY.....Plaintiff.

MERCY EILEEN GAY AND ANOTHER.....Defendants.

The hearing of the above suit was resumed before Mr. Justice Macleood to-day. Mr. Gay's examination in chief was continued and concluded by Mr. Taliarkhan. He was then cross-examined by Mr. Vakil. Mr. Binning for the second co-respoudent had just begun Mr. Gay's cross-examination when the Court rose. Mr. Gay examined by Mr. Taliarkhan said:—He had in no way convened at or condoned his wife's adultery. He had never neglected or deserted his wife. He had kept a home in Bagalkot till the end of March. He broke it up then as his wife was not returning to him and had taken proceedings against him. His desire from March to July, 1913 was to take her back. He had paid all her debts at Bangalore. He had written no letters to her after March nor had she written any to him. He saw Mr. Phillips as late as June, 1913 with a view to bring about a reconciliation.

The petitioner was then cross-examined by Mr. Vakil. He first suspected his wife's unfaithfulness in July, a few days before the petition.

His Lordship intimated that there was nothing for Mr. Binning to cross-examine the witness upon. Mr. Binning said that his object in cross-examining the witness was to show that the petitioner was conniving at his wife's adultery. If that was so, that completely disentitled the petitioner from having any relief against his client. He hoped to show from the cross-examination of the witness that the woman was leading a very improper life at the Connaught Hotel with the knowledge and consent of the petitioner. Mr. Binning then cited authorities to show how connivance would disentitle the petitioner to relief. He argued that connivance at a particular act of adultery absolutely bars proceedings not only in respect of that act of adultery but of all other acts of adultery.

Mr. Taliarkhan said that the 2nd co-respondent had never pleaded connivance and he should not be allowed to go into it at that stage.

His Lordship ruled that it was open to Mr. Binning to cross-examine as to the alleged connivance.

The witness, stated to Mr. Binning in cross examination that he had many relations and friends. Some of them may have known about the quarrel between his wife and himself. None of his friends or relations let him know that his wife had lived at Bangalore. He was never in Bombay between 8th March and 27th of June.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RIOT AT OULEDGUDD.

POLICE STONED AND FIRE ON MOB.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

OHUDU RAJEAOB AND TWENTY-FOUR OTHERS. *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. W. T. W. Baker, Sessions Judge of Bijapur.

In this case thirty-three accused were charged with rioting under section 147 of the Indian Penal Code, committed at Ouledgudd on the 21st July, 1913, and the accused Nos 1, 6, 26, 29 and 30 were further charged under sections 149 and 304 with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of one Bomma Walikar by striking him on the head with a stone. Eight accused were acquitted, as the case was not pressed against them; but each of the remaining accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years; and they were further directed under section 106 of the Criminal Procedure Code to enter into personal recognizances in Rs. 100 together with one surety in Rs. 100, to keep the peace for two years from the date of the expiry of the sentence, and in default to suffer simple imprisonment until such time, as they furnished the security within the above period of two years.

The prosecution case was that a traditional feud existed between the Hatgars or Bevangs, to which caste most, though not all, of the accused belonged, and the Lingaits of Ouledgudd. On the day in question (21st July) being the festival known as Bharat-Hunvi, the Lingaits held their annual fair in honour of the idol of the Saleshvar Temple, which was built by them in their Hespeth Peth. The dragging of the car, or *Rath*, passed off without incident and the car returned to its place. The *palki* containing the idol of the God was then carried to the temple and made the usual circuits of the temple. If then started back from the temple to be taken to the place where it was usually kept, but shortly after leaving the temple accused No. 26 came behind and pulled it. He wrenched it from the bearers and it fell down in the street. At the same time a crowd of persons behind, near the temple, began to stone the *palki* bearers, who fled. The priest picked up the idol and ran home with it. The Hatgars then proceeded to stone the Lingaits, injuring several persons. The police, who were at hand, came out and tried to stop the riot, but they, too, were stoned by the Hatgars. They then went to the house of one Virupaxappa, borrowed a gun, and fired in the air from the roof of one Javlis house. As the crowd did not disperse they came down into the street and fired again in the air. They then advanced as far as the Digadi Bridge, firing at intervals in the air, while the rioters who numbered 100 or 200 retreated before them, throwing stones at them. At the Digadi Bridge the stone throwing increased, and the police fired several shots on the mob. The mob, however, did not disperse, and as the cartridges were exhausted and the sun was setting, the police went by a side lane to the liquor shop near the Waddar's huts, with the object of reasoning with the mob. The policemen with the guns remained at the Bridge with some Lingaits of Hospath, who had followed the police. On their arrival at the liquor shop, i.e., on the flank of the mob, the police were again stoned and one Bomma Walikar was killed by a stone striking him on the head. The police therefore took refuge in the Waddar's huts where they remained until the mob dispersed. The jamadar sent telegrams to the authorities, and next morning the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Collector arrived and held an enquiry. Six persons were shot, though none of them were seriously injured.

The defence did not admit that there was any riot. They said that a quarrel took place between accused 26 Hanma, and the prosecution witness Sharbappa, in which some others joined, and that that had been magnified into a riot.

The Sessions Judge, in convicting the accused, said: This was a very serious riot and was continued even after the police had fired several shots on the mob. There have been several previous riots in Ouledgudd among the weavers, as also in Ilkal, Amingad and other towns of that part of the district. It is, therefore, necessary to make an example and any leniency would be out of place."

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, reserved judgment.

Mr. Campbell (instructed by Mr. Kelkar) appeared on behalf of the accused.

Government pleader represented the Crown.

SUIT NOT MAINTAINABLE BY COMMISSION AGENT.

A TECHNICAL POINT.

Before Justice Beaman and Hayward).

SETH SHRIRAM BULDEO (MANAGER) DOWLATRAM'S FIRM AT ADI *v.* B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY, INCLUDING R. M. RAILWAY CO.

This was a Civil Extraordinary Application against the decision of Mr. G. V. Saraiya, Judge of the Small Causes Court at Ahmedabad.

A consignment of 115 bags of wheat was booked under Railway receipt No. 70767 dated June 18, 1912, ex-Rahimabad to Adi. This consignment was sold and endorsed in favour of Narayan Laxmidas, who again endorsed it in the favour of the plaintiff-appellant, so the plaintiff was entitled to take its delivery. He paid the Railway freight and gave a receipt in the Delivery book at Adi on July 4th. Inspite of that delivery was not given to the plaintiff, it being stated that the consignor had asked, by wire to stop delivery. Upto July 19th delivery was detained, afterwards it was effected on recovering Rs. 25-7-0 for demurrage charges. In delivery the plaintiff took 96 bags in a good state, and declined to take 19 bags, as they were torn. The plaintiff requested the Station-master at Adi to reweigh the 19 bags, but, as he declined, application was made to the Traffic Superintendent Ajmer, who also took no notice. A notice was then given to the Agent of the defendant company, requiring him to pay Rs. 208-8-6 as the value of 19 bags, plus Rs 25-7-0 as refund of demurrage charges. As the noticee was disregarded, the plaintiff preferred the present suit.

A consignment of 165 bags of wheat was also booked under Railway receipt No. 17675 on June 16 1912, from Rahimabad to Adi. This was endorsed in favour one Narayan Laxmidas, who passed it to the plaintiff, duly endorsed. In the delivery on July 1st the plaintiff paid freight in full and passed signature. Afterwards the plaintiff found four bags in a defective state. He requested the station master at Adi to reweigh the four bags, but he refused. A notice was then given to the Agent of the defendant Company on August 28th, 1913, requiring him to arrange to reweigh his goods or to pay the value, Rs. 43-14-0, but as this was disregarded, this item was added to the first claim; and a suit was filed in the Court of the Small Causes Court at Ahmedabad against the opponent for the recovery of Rs. 277-13-6, being the price of 23 bags of wheat not delivered to him and the amount which the opponent company had taken from him as demurrage though not entitled.

The defendants said that the claim of the plaintiff was not true. The plaintiff had no right to bring forth any of the said two claims, because the plaintiff was merely a commission agent, and the sender and the receiver in the Railway receipt was one Sukhdin Ramlal. It was endorsed and passed to one Narandas and the said Narayan passed it to the plaintiff. He was not therefore the owner of the goods, and so the plaintiff had no right to institute the present suit. The plaintiff had given full signature for both the consignments, and so his claim could not be granted. In the said consignment of 115 bags mentioned in the plaintiffs application the defendants received a wire and a letter from the sender detaining the delivery. The plaintiff had not removed the goods from the godown, though he had given full signature for the delivery. So at the instance and risk of the sender, the goods were detained, and after eight days, on the instructions of the sender, the defendants allowed him to remove the goods. The defendants were thus not at fault, and the demurrage had, therefore, been rightly recovered. The defendants were not responsible as carriers after delivery, because it was detained at the risk of the sender. After eight days he removed 96 bags only, and left 19 bags on the false pretext of damage, though he was warned many times, and purposely, in order to recover damages, he did not remove the goods inspite of notices. So according to Railway Rules Nos 55 and 56 the defendants were obliged to sell it by auction, and if the plaintiff was held entitled to receive the sale proceeds, Rs. 120, the defendants were ready to pay.

Regarding the other consignment of 165 bags the defendants had received the full signature of the plaintiff, and he had removed the goods, and the defendants had no knowledge of the four bags which the plaintiff said he had left, nor were they responsible for them. The defendants did not agree to the price of the goods as claimed. The plaintiff's claim should therefore be dismissed.

Mr. G. V. Saraiya, Judge of the Small Causes Court at Ahmedabad, found the principal issues in favour of the plaintiff, but he held that the suit was not maintainablo by the plaintiff, as he was a commission agent and as such could have no interest in the wheat not delivered. He said "The receipts show that one Sukhdin consigned the goods to himself. It is admitted that Sukhdin endorsed the receipts in favour of Narandas, and that Narandas endorsed them in favour of the present plaintiff. It is also admitted that the present plaintiff is merely the commission agent for Narandas. The question is whether the present suit is maintainable by the plaintiff. The present plaintiff has no interest at all in the 23 bags of wheat. He is not the actual party suffering damages. The plaintiff has done all on behalf of Narandas, but he is not the owner of the goods, and he is not the party who has suffered the damages. I find that the suit is not maintainable by the plaintiff. As the plaintiff's suit fails on a technical point, and as the defendant company have got Rs. 120, being the proceeds of sale under section 56 of Act No. 9 of 1890, I think that the plaintiff should not be saddled with defendants' costs.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, reserved judgment.

Mr. Govindlal N. Thakore appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Binning (instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Co.) appeared on behalf of the Railway Company.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 12TH OF JUNE, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

After the Appellate Side Court Work is over.

For Consent Decree.

1110-12—Matu J and M, R D Sethna v Meherally Allarakhia, Bick M R and Co.

For Decree Absolute.

150-13—Sham M and H, Bhawram Makundji v Makund Dharman Bhoir, D J Mantri.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

184-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Central Bank of India Ltd and anr v Damodhar Balwant Joshi, Sabnis and G, Part Heard.

S C Ct 731-27983-12—Daphtary F and D Hirji Mulji and anr v. Punja Jairam Madhowji K & C.

1106-12—Mulji and Th Fazulbhai Peer Mahomed Salemahomed Peermahomed Matubhai J and M.

813-13—Bick M R and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v. Maneckbai widow and ors Shamrao M & H.

702-13—Payne & Co The Arab Steamers Ltd. v. Haridas Asanand & Sons a firm Bhaishanker K & G.

1122-12—Manchersaw & N Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai & Co a firm v. Messrs Hormusji Rattonji Oomrigar & Co a firm Jehangir and S.

837-13—Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors. M B Chotia.

1027-13—Smetham & Co Aishabai widow v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

655-12—Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co.

1056-13—Captain & V Gomtibai v. Vallabhdas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D & D.

45-14—Jamsetji R & D Magana Nursee v. Rajanna Nursee Metha and D.

1149-13—J A Valles Anna Domingo Mariandas & anr v. Jacquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.

187-13—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775-13—Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co. Crawford B and Co.

961-13—Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Carsondas Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Matrimonial Suits.

731-13—Pestonji R & Co Carl William Grant Gay v. Mercy Eileen Gay and anr Payne & Co. Matubhai J & M.

731A-13—Pestonji R K & Co Carl William Grant Gay v. Mercy Eileen Gay and ors Craigie B and C.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr.'s Report.

863-13—Payne and Co, A M Jeewanji and Co a firm v Mulla Ahmed Ali Shaik Kaderbhoy and ors, Bick M R and Co.

9-10—Madh K and C, Madhowji Virji v Purshotam Gopaldas and ors, Shroff D and Dh, Payne and Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr.'s Report.

24-13—Mirza M and M, Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Amim and anr v Abdul Kadar bin Gulam Mohidin Shaik Bhican, Captain and V.

Short Cause.

321-14—Jam R and D, Kisonlal Chunilal and Co a firm v Dhanibai widow and anr, Ard H D and Co.

Long Causes.

693-13—Matubhai J & M Virji & Co a firm v. Govind Raghunatha Thakur and ors S A Tyabji Sabnis & G.

560-11—Payne & Co Mathuradas Kallianji & Co a firm v. Amratlal Virchand and anr Shamrao M & H.

772-13—Sunderdas & Co Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P and P.

767-13—Rustomji and Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nasarwanji Daruwalla and anr

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharamsey & ors Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hiralal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand and ors The Albert Press Co. Ltd & anr Little & Co Bhaishanker K & G.

688-13—Sunderdas and Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas Wm. De Almeida Daphtary Fund D.

416-14—Payne and Co, Molubhai Mahomed v Dayabhai Tapidas and ors, Sunderdas and Co.

538-14—Bick M R and Co, Dr Framji Jivanji Patel v Bomanji Rustomji Contractor and anr, Captain and V, For Postponement.

99-13—Sm B and Co. Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v Dwarkabai widow and ors, D J Mantri, Kh L and M.

249-13—Bhai K and G, The Poona Bank Ld and anr v Motilal Choonilal, Malvi H M and R.

601-13—Rustomji and Co, Mathuradas Gordhandas and ors v Runchordas Kallianji and ors, Ard H D and Co, Little and Co, Mans H M and Co, Soonderdas and Co, Rustomji and Co.

703-13—Crawford B and Co, Turner Hoar and Co a firm v Bhimji Mulji Raval and anr, Daph F and D.

341-13—Shroff D and D, Bai Gajrabai widow v Shamrao Shivshanker Talpade, Little and Co.

652-13—Amin and D (For a Pauper), Nandlal Khushalji v Bai Navivahu widow, Madh K and C.

234-14—Matu J and M, Mathuradas Cullianji and ors v Maneckbai widow, Tyabji D and Co.

BARANGORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

AN ASSUMED NAME.

CALCUTTA, June 11.

The following written statement was made by Motilal, accused in the Baranagore Conspiracy Case, on Wednesday, before Mr. Panton Session Judge of Alipur:—

"I am known by two names, Harshanath and Motilal. I worked for some time at the Gramophone Company's office on Rs. 8 per month as a time-keeper. As it was a "disrespectable" service I passed under the name of Motilal. I was better known as Harshanath. I left the service and went home. After coming back to Calcutta I could not secure a job. I was a good singer and used to sing at College Square. There I fell in with Dinabandhu Bhattacharjee who heard me sing and kindly afforded me shelter in his Baranagore residence where I went on January 5th. The statements to the effect that the doors and windows of the house were always kept closed are lies. I used to get to the roof of the house and sign every day. The female members of the house of Nepal Das who resided next door, used to climb the roof of their house by means of a ladder and hear me sing. This put out Nepal Das who told me unless I stopped singing there I would be put to trouble. I refused to obey him. I do not know how the broken parts of guns came to be inside the room. I do believe that Nepal Dass had introduced the articles there to put me in a difficulty. I told Mr. Denham that I was innocent and that I could not say anything more. Perhaps Mr. Denham misunderstood me. I did not conspire with anybody. I did not know Khogendra, but I had once seen him come to the house with Dinabandhu. I am innocent."

The judge, jury and counsel then left the court to visit the Baranagore house yesterday afternoon.

The Government of India has recently sanctioned the deputation of an officer from the Indian Telegraph Department to organise the Kashmir State Telegraphs. The appointment is for a period of two years, and Mr. P. N. Mitra, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Lucknow, has been seletced for the important post.

THE DEADWEIGHT DEBT OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In an article in your issue of this morning you take exception to the statement made by your contemporary on the 10th instant that the amount of unproductive debt of India should be somewhere in the region of £12,000,000.

In the Budget speech in the House of Commons on 7th August 1913, the Under-Secretary of State for India said:—

If the House would remember that the total deadweight of India, the total debt corresponding to our National Debt, the total debt against which there is no productive work, is only £12,500,000, and that the deadweight debt of India has been reduced by no less in the last three or four years than £13,500,000—that is, more than half—there is a great symptom of the prosperity of Indian finances.

It is beyond doubt that the deadweight debt of India at the present moment is even far below the £12,500,000 of 31st March 1913, owing to the provision for further capital expenditure out of the Imperial surplus and balances, the details of which are available in the 63rd paragraph of the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Member delivered at the time of introducing the Indian Financial Statement of 1914-15 and also owing to the expansions of the assets of the Gold Standard Reserve.

You will further find in the "Explanatory Memorandum" in connection wtih the accounts and estimates of 1913-14 submitted to Parliament by the Under-Secretary of State for India on 10th July 1913, a statement giving the Liabilities and Assets of the Government of India as under:—

On the 31st March, 1913, the debt of India amounted to £274,402,873 (viz.:—rupee debt, converted into sterling at 1s. 4d. the rupee, £95,223,680, and sterling debt, £179,179,193). There were also other obligations of the Government of India, including Savings Bank balances, Judicial and Departmental deposits balances of Service Funds, etc., amounting to £29,277,915, and the various railway annuities representing at present an annual charge of £3,357,600.

Up to the same date the Government of India had devoted £143,904,807 to the construction of Railways, and £37,646,800 to the construction of Irrigation Works. It had purchased from guaranteed companies (in some cases by cash payments, in others by annuities, and in one case by the direct issue of India stock to the company) nine railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,092,386 had been spent from capital raised by the companies. Its advances to Railway Companies stood at £11,272,232 and it had lent £12,080,294 (net) to Native States, Corporations, Agriculturists, etc. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve, consisting of £4,000,000 held in rupee in India, sterling securities of a market value of £15,945,663, £1,620,000 in gold at the Bank of England, and £1,005,664 in cash at short notice in London; the cash balances in India, £19,293,333; and the cash balances in England, £8,784,206.

While giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency on 7th November 1913, I stated that while the National Debt of Great Britain is £724,000,000 and its deadweight debt £674,000,000 India has only a deadweight debt of £12,500,000 and that if the India Council goes on reducing the same at the present rate it will extinguish the deadweight debt of India in a year or two. It is necessary for Great Brtiain to cut its enormous deadweight of debt year after year but it is not at all necessary for India to follow this policy.

The facts are India has been over-taxed in the Inchcape-Schuster-Abraham regime in order to keep pace with the railway and irrigation programmes. India's credit on the London money market has receded mainly owing to the mismanagement of her financial affairs by the India Council. The excess of capital payments over capital receipts in 1912-13 and 1913-14 was £21,110,900. It is not fair to build railways on an enormous scale from the tax ation derived from the present generation for the benefit of future genrations and at the sacrifice of the general progress of the "voiceless and voteless" people of India. I am a believer, and a great believer, in the development of the Indian railway and irrigation systems but it should not be at such a pace as to outweigh the progress of the community in other directions. The correct remedy for the existing situation is to properly build up our money market and to take it out of the manipulative control of London.—Yours, etc.,

DADIBA MERWANJEE DALAL.

1, New Marine Lines,

Bombay, June, 11.

PLAYGROUNDS FOR SCHOOLS IN C. P

UTILISING OF IMPERIAL GRANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, June 11.

The following press communique from the General Administration Branch of the C. P. Secretariat has been issued:—

In 1913, the Government of India, in pursuance of their policy of broadening the basis of popular education alloted to the Central Provinces a non-recurring grant of Rs. 13,00,000; of this total a sum of Rs. 1,50,000, was assigned to educational hygiene gymnasia, the provision of playgrounds and similar purposes. Of this allotment a sum of Rs. 50,000 was provided in the budget for 1914-15 and arrangements have now been approved for the distribution of Rs. 36,033, for the following purposes:—Various amounts totalling Rs. 17,478 and Rs. 14,555, have been sanctioned for the provision or improvement of playgrounds for Government High and Anglo-Vernacular Middl schools and for aided District Council and Municipal schools respectively. Another sum of Rs. 4,000 has been granted for the purchase of land to be used as playgrounds by St. Francis de Sale's school and the Roman Catholic School for Indian boys at Nagpur.

Proposals for the application of the balance of the allotment are under the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction, and it is hoped very shortly to provide recreation grounds for other schools which are most urgently in need of them.

EGYPT'S PROGRESS.

BLUE NILE DAM.

BIG IRRIGATION SCHEME.

In a few days' time the Soudan Loan Bill, which was passed last year, will be reintroduced into the House of Commons, writes a correspondent in the "Daily Telegraph." In very few cases has an Act been passed by the House which has been found not quite to answer the purposes for which it was required, but this is so in the present instance. Apparently the detailed application of the money, as provided in the original bill, has been found to have been drawn a little too exactly for convenience, and the Law Officers of the Crown decided that the necessary modifications could only be made if the measure were again laid before the House which had voted the money.

Urgent need exists that the money question should be settled at the earliest possible date, so that the actual work may be undertaken. Under the Act as it now stands, Lord Kitchener has been able to carry out a certain amount of work in connection with the dam in the shape of the collection and the preparation of material, stone, &c., for the actual operations, which should not begin later than November next.

This dam on the Blue Nile, for which the money has been voted, will not be by any means initially the largest work of its kind in its part of the world, but it may prove to be the commencement of a scheme so vast that no one can well say with certainly where it will end. Its site is excellently chosen, for, although it is only proposed to construct a dam for the moment, it will always be possible to build a reservoir at a later date, should the amount of water—and there's the rub—be obtainable. The Blue Nile draws its water from Lake Tsana, in Abyssinia, and to secure a full supply, and to carry out the necessary works at the lake itself, an understanding with Abyssinia would be vital, and this might naturally as entering into the sphere of politics, not be easily obtainable.

PRESENT WATER SUPPLY.

At present the actual water supply is probably not more than sufficient, with the erection of a dam, such as suggested, to irrigate more than 650,000 to 750,000 acres. A start of the work will only be made with half a million acres, but should, later on, the need arise, the same dam will suffice—or should suffice—to irrigate the extra amount. There will still remain much land which could profitably be brought under cultivation, and on which excellent cotton crops should be grown. The amount is estimated at two and a half to four and a half million acres more. If it were ever desired to cultivate this, it would be vital to build a reservoir, and while the configuration of the country lends itself to this, there is certainly not enough water to fill it, unless the whole question of the supply were taken in hand. Such a scheme would involve the outlay of millions, and take years to carry out. But it may well come about.

The present scheme should be finished in about three to four years. It will consist of a dam capable of holding up all the necessary water, and of the construction of a canal as a take-off. The "spoil" from this will be thrown well back on both sides, so that it will be possible at a later date to widen the canal should this be thought desirable

The chief material used will be, of course, stone, of which there is an ample supply in the country, and the workmen, apart from the skilled labour, which will be Italian, will be all procured locally. At present Lord Kitchener is employing a good deal of convict labour, not because it is cheaper but because the work affords an opportunity of establishing a useful convict settlement. Under the present plan the Government should make about 20 per cent. on their capital expenditure by their annual water charges, though it is a mistake to suppose as many do, that the land thus irrigated will all belong to the State. As a matter of fact, much is owned by natives, some of whom have title-deeds going back hundreds of years, while there also exist tribal rights which have to be taken into consideration. It is well known that Lancashire is taking the keenest interest in this land development but Lancashire may as well recollect that it does not follow because more cotton will be grown that therefore the County Palatine supply will be increased. Many nations are already firmly established in the Egyptian cotton market, and in recent time the Japanese have appeared, and are buying for export to the Far East; and while for the moment their aggregate purchases may not be very large, they are growing steadily every year, and sooner or later will prove a factor which must be taken into account.

NEXT GREAT PLAN.

The next great scheme to be undertaken will be in Egypt, where a dam is to be built on the White Nile, about sixty miles above Khartoum, on, so it is understood, a rock bottom. The scheme is now being worked out by the Egyptian authorities, but all depends on finance, and, there having been a very low Nile this year, with an obvious effect on revenue, it is impossible to expect that any move will be made for some little time, the more so, as Egypt has to construct out of revenue, and has no assistance from the British Government. In the meantime the work of draining the area in the Delta is continuing with much success, and this should be finished in two or three years, well in time for the start of the operations on the White Nile. The cost of the drainage is being defrayed out of revenue. It should not be supposed that this is all—or even for the most part—reclaimed land; it is practically more or less swamp, only fit for rice-growing whereas, when the scheme is complete, it will be able to raise cotton. Directly and indirectly about 1,000,000 acres will be affected by this improvement.

All experts agree that Lord Kitchener is the dominating personality in the movement for increasing the acreage of land under cotton. He supervises all details, and the allocation of the cost of the Soudan loan is due to his suggestions.

BOMBAY TOBACCO ACT.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND AMENDING BILL.

On the subject of the draft bill for the amendment of the Bombay Tobacco Act, 1857, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, has addressed the following letter to the Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay:—

My Committee note the intention of the Government to bring the Tobacco Act of 1857 into line with the times by the introduction of such necessary changes and amendments, as may be considered suitable to the existing trade and social conditions and as may be warranted by the experience gained from its working during the last 57 years.

My Committee understand that the proposed Bill is necessary principally for the purpose of regulating the handling of country tobacco in Bombay, as they are not aware of any change being necessary in the case of foreign tobacco imported into the City. The figures of revenue from these two varieties of tobacco and of their imports would also justify the inference of the Committee.

Revenue from Town Duty on Country Tobacco in 1913-14 about	2,92,000
Revenue from Town Duty on Foreign Tobacco in 1913-14 about	30,000
Imports of Country Tobacco into Bombay during 1912-13 ...	84,517 cwts or 9,465,904 lbs.
Imports of Foreign Tobacco into Bombay during 1912-13 ...	413,731 lbs.

The most important change that is noticed in the draft Bill is regarding the suggestions of abolishing licenses for retail sale of Tobacco in the City of Bombay. My Committee are inclined to agree with the opinion expressed by the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1909 when he said that "friction between Government officials and the public had been quite uncommon" and that "whatever little friction existed was mostly in regard to the working of the details in connection with the license system." It appears to my Committee that the license system to which the Tobacco trade and the public have been accustomed for the last 57 years does not need complete abolition, as tobacco traders have never complained of the principle of this system and as the system has justified itself by the various salutary checks that it is capable of exercising over local retail dealers in the article. From the point of view of the society at large this check, exercised by the license system, would appear to be both salutary and wholesome and one that would call for the retention of the license system under the proposed Bill too, rather than its abolition. After the working of the license system for 37 years even the Government were of the following opinion, as recorded in the Government Resolution No. 5530 dated the 29th June 1894.

"It is practically impossible to control the introduction into the island, either clandestinely or under cover of the statutary exemption of quantities of less than 4 seers intended for private use, of country tabacco which has not paid duty, and it is only by careful control of the business done at the country tobacco shops that any effective check can be maintained on illicit transactions."

HARASSING RESTRICTIONS.

What my Committee think necessary for the purpose of relieving licences of unnecessarily harassing restrictions is that some of the strict conditions imposed on them may well be relaxed. My Committee fear that the odium to which the Government refer arises from these very harsh restrictions. This odium can be entirely removed were the Government to adopt the following relaxations which my Committe suggest.

(1) A licensee should not be required to apply to the Assistant Collector of Excise for leave of absence from Bombay, which he has to do at present even if he wants to be absent even for a day.

(2) A licensee should not be required to live on the shop premises, which, considering the present high rates of rent of shops, is considered a hardship.

(3) A licence lapses immediately on the death of licensee, which results in considerable unforeseen loss to his heirs, as the stock in trade of such a dead licensee can be disposed of by private sale only.

In fact, the present practice accentuates the misery of the heirs of the deceased license at the very time when by reason of the death of the bread-winner they stand in the greatest need of help. If therefore the license is not transferred to the heirs at once, it should be allowed to run at least for some time after the death of t license. With judicious relaxations in these and other similar conditions imposed on license holders, my Committee are of opinion that chances of friction between them and Excise officers would be appreciably reduced. If however, the Government do not accept this suggestion of my Committee and propose ultimately to do away with the license system, they suggest that the Government be pleased to give reasonable and adequate compensation to the present license-holders who will be put to a great loss by the abolition of the system.

With regard to section 5 of the draft Bill my Committee beg to suggest that the proposed limit of 1 lb. for purposes of exemption from duty is a very narrow limit and that such limit may be fixed at least at 4 lbs. if a reduction is at all deemed necessary. A sudden drop from 8 lbs. to 1 lb. would, my Committee think be considered a hardship by the tobacco consuming section of the public and would lead to a good deal of annoyance from tobacco Inspectors under the suspicion of smuggling.

My Committee consider section 7 as objectionable, for the country tobacco cannot always be immediately exported for the following reasons:—

(a) Want of freight at call; (b) Nature of demand in foreign markets would guide exports; (c) Tobacco, meant for export, has, sometimes to be kept for a length of time in warehouses for getting marketable colouring.

If in all these cases this section is literally applied, merchants will be put to a severe loss, as they would be forced to pay duty on importation and would be afterwards unable to get their refund at the time of exportation, for which, my Committee notice, there is no provision in the Bill. How large this loss to merchants can be, may be gauged from the fact that in 1912-13 for instance imports by rail into Bombay were 84,715 cwts. or 9,465,904 lbs. and the exports 5,941,373 lbs.

TOWN DUTY ON TOBACCO.

My Committee beg therefore to suggest that the existing practice to charge duty on tobacco at the time of its being taken out of the ware-houses for the consumption of the City should be given a legal recognition and be incorporated in the proposed. Bill. as they trust that it is not the intention of the Government that imported tobacco, if not immediately exported, should pay the Town Duty from which, they understand, it has been exempt in practice at present.

With regard to section 10 relating to warehouses, my Committee are given to understand that the present practice is that tobacco merchants take warehouses on monthly tenancy from the Port Trust which has got the sole authority to settle rents. etc. This arrangement has gone on satisfactorily and there appears to be no reason why sections 10 and 11 vesting control of the warehouses in the Excise authorities should be introduced.

Section 12 of the draft Bill relates to a loss in the quantity of the tobacco stocked in warehouses and lays down that if such a loss is not accounted for by the merchant, he will be required to pay the full amount of duty chargeable on account of such tobacco together with all the rent, penalties and other charges payable on account of the same.

My Committee understand that tobacco is one of those articles which gain or lose in weight owing to various natural causes. Besides this, as said above, the process of preparing tobacco for local consumption necessitates cleansing of the same in warehouses, which results in considerable loss in weight to the merchant. This proposed change therefore is likely to cause considerable harassment to merchants.

TRANSPORT PERMITS.

Section 15 of the draft Bill to do away with transport permits which served as a testimony to prove the *bonafides* of a person if he was arrested on suspicion while removing tobacco from one place to another. At the same time section 18 empowers the Commissioner or Collector or any person empowered in this behalf to seize in any open place or in transit any tobacco which, he has reason to believe, has evaded the payment of duty and also to detain and search the person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence punishable under this Act, and if such person has any tobacco in his possession, arrest him. It may be very difficult for any person thus arrested to prove his innocence without transport permits and without licence holders.

My Committee beg therefore to submit that the only alternative to such a state of things is that the clause should be omitted or the existing practice of licences and transport permits should be retained. If however, the Government decide to abolish the license system and also the system of transport permits, my Committee beg to suggest that this section must be dropped

My Committee beg respectfully but strongly to protest against section 20 which gives magisterial powers to the Collector. All the offences under the Tobacco Act should be made triable only at properly constituted judicial tribunals as at present. My committee do not approve of Collectors of revenue trying cases which arise out of revenue matters, combining thus in themselves both judicial and executive functions. This suggestions would also necessitate the dropping of sections 21 and 22.

Lastly, my Committee beg to suggest that rules in connection with sub-sections, A and B of section 27 should be advertised publicly and two months' time be given to the public to raise their objections if any, before the Commissioner puts them into execution.

My Committee beg to state in conclusion that while Government should be protected from being deprived of its legitimate revenue, it is at the same time imperative for the Government to bear in mind that the entire spirit of the amending Bill is not toward freeing but towards putting a greater restraint on tobacco trade. Considering that the tendency everywhere of modern legislation is to remove restraints on trade, my Committee earnestly hope that the entire measure will be so modified as to remove restrictions which are now sought to be imposed and which lead to the imposition of those embarrassments, the removal of which is the guiding motive for which the Bill is about to be introduced in the Legislative Council.

IMPRISONMENT IN LIEU OF FINES.

The following Circular dated Bombay Castle, 1st June 1914, has been issued by the Judicial Department:—

The attention of all Presidency Magistrates, both stipendiary and Honorary, is invited to the large number of cases in Bombay City in which offenders not previously convicted are committed to jail in default of payment of fine. In the year 1913 no less than 806 first offenders were received into the Common Prison in default of payment of fine, the period of imprisonment being, in the great majority of cases, seven days or under.

In view of these facts, the Governor in Council trusts that Presidency Magistrates will in the exercise of their judicial discretion make freer use, in place of the infliction of fines with sentences of imprisonment in default, of the power conferred by section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, of releasing first offenders on probation of good conduct.

In this connection the attention of Presidency Magistrates is invited to the decision of the Bombay High Court in *Queen Empress vs. Tukarama Chima* (II. Bombay Law Reporter, p. 817) to the effect that youth in the offender is not an essential condition for the exercise of the power conferred by section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

VIEWS ON QUESTIONS NOW BEFORE GOVERNMENT.

The following letters, giving the views of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, have been sent by the Secretary of the Chamber to the official mentioned:—

CONDENSED MILK.

To C. W. A. Turner Esquire, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay:—

Sir,—With regard to your letter of the 1st instant, under directions of the Committee of this Chamber, I beg to send herewith their opinion with regard to the method which should be adopted for distinguishing between condensed milk and skimmed condensed milk.

The Committee agree with the Hon. Sir Pardey Lukis that Dr. Coutt's suggestion, to fix a certain minimum percentage of milk fat for each tin, seems the most reasonable of all the suggestions for prescribing a standard of fat for condensed milk. They find that the fat contents of the following diffrent brands of condensed milk are as follows:—

	Nestles	Anglo-Swiss.	American.
fat p.c.	11. 39	9. 55	9. 58

It is found that the mean percentage of fat in all the brands of condensed milk is 10. 98 and fluctuations therein are 7. 54 to 18. 78. My Committee beg to think therefore that the proposals of the Hon. Sir Pardey Lukis for fixing 12 p. c. as the very minimum for any condensed milk not described as "prepared from skimmed milk" is fair and reasonable and that a declaration to this effect should appear on the lable of each tin.

My Committee also emphasise the need of declaration of the exact per cent. of fat in tins of condensed milk prepared from skimmed milk, as such a declaration would be highly useful to consumers in guiding them as to the quality they buy.

Looking to the fact that the imports of different brands of condensed milk are increasing and that a larger number of people are taking to them, it is none too soon that the Government have taken up this question and the committee hope that the suggestion of the Hon. Sir Pardey Lukis will be accepted, affording the public some guidance to distinguish between condensed and skimmed milk, on which depends the health of infants.

INCOME TAX ADVISORY BOARD.

To A. H. A. Simcox, Esquire, I.C.S., Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that your letter No. 2908, dated 3rd April 1914 was considered by my Committee at their last meeting and I am directed to convey to you the following views of theirs ie:—the question whether it is desirable that an advisory board composed of non-official gentlemen should be formed to assist the Collector of Income Tax in the work of assessment.

For various reasons the Income Tax has been one of the most unpopular taxes in India and though it may not be feasible in the near future to abolish it, my Committee are strongly of the opinion that everything possible should be done to levy this Tax in a manner least annoying to the public. Privacy is one of the essential factors of Income Tax assessment and this would disappear were such a board, as suggested, formed to assist the Collector. As a member well put it, when the discussion on the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar was going on in the Imperial Council, "matters relating to the financial circumstances of an individual are generally matters that should be considered as confidential between the individual and the officers of the State."

My Committee are therefore not in favour of the suggestion made by Mr. Rama Rayaningar and think that the present system, which enables officers to use their discretion as to the sources from which they obtain their required information and to judge as to its merits, is calculated not only to give the least possible offence to the parties concerned but also to assure accurate information.

If, however, the Government should desire to try these advisory boards for a few years, my Committee beg to suggest advisory boards in connection with the Commissioner of Income Tax for disposal of appeals from the decision of the Collector. Such a procedure, my Committee beg to point out, is in vogue in several European Countries. Thus the following provision occurs in the Prussian Income Tax law of June 24, 1891 (as amended by the Laws of June 19, 1906,) a translation of which was submitted by Lord Granville, Councillor of His Majesty's Embassy to the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, His Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs. "For every Government District, a Committee of appeal is formed under the Presidency of a Government Commissioner, who is to be appointed by the Minister of Finance, the members of which Committee are partly nominated by the Government and partly elected for a period of six years, by the Provincial Committee from the inhabitants of the District, taking into consideration as far as possible the different descriptions of income. The Committee of appeal decides on all complaints and appeals against the proceedings and decisions of the assessment Committee."

The same Blue Book (Reports from his Majesty's representatives abroad respecting graduated Income Taxes in foreign states, Miscellaneous No. 9, 1913) which contains the aforementioned report, also mentions that the following states have got this procedure of the Committee of Appeal for purposes of assessment of Income Tax:—Saxony, Bavaria and Wortemberg, Austria, and Hungary.

In recommending this my Committee beg to suggest that provision should be made here for these appeals being heard by the Commissioner alone without the advisory board if the appellant should so desire it.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS ACT.

To C. W. A. Turner, Esquire, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your letter dated the 2nd instant, bearing No. 4057 of 1914, my Committee beg to observe that in the preamble to the Draft Rules which the Governor-General in council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (2 of 1914) it is not clearly stated whether these rules will apply to various articles imported into British India from foreign countries or from foreign countries as well as from Native States. If they apply to articles imported from foreign countries, my Committee approve of the same but if they are meant to apply to articles coming from foreign countries as well as Native States, my Committee wish to draw the attention of the Government that the draft rules will give rise to much inconvenience. As for example, with regard to rule the Government may not be unaware that a considerable portion of the imports of cottonseeds into Bombay comes from Native States as those in Kathiawad, Baroda and the Nizam's Dominions. If the draft rule means that all the cottonseed coming from these states are to be fumigated with carbon bisulphide, my Committee fear that the trade concerned will be put to much hardship and possible loss and the process will be found impossible. My Committee beg therefore to suggest that it should be made clear in the draft rules whether they apply to articles imported from Native States on not.

ALLEGED DISTURBANCE IN A SHOP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Mr. Taylor, of the Photographic Department of the Surveyor-General's Office, Wood Street, was arrested in Mission Brothers' shop for creating a disturbance. It appears that Mr. Taylor claimed the copyright of a certain postcard and fell into argument with the proprietor of the shop. It is alleged that the latter was assaulted and that the accused broke some panes of glass belonging to a show case.

He was released on bail.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, 11th June 1914.)

Mr. Hiralal Ganeshji Anjaria to act as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence on leave of Mr. Gordhan Mavji.

The appointment of Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., as Assistant Settlement Officer, Nasik is extended till 15th January 1915 and he is entrusted with the preparation of the revision settlement report of the Nandgaon Taluka of the Nasik District.

Mr. W. A. Wallinger, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed an extension of extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay for two months in continuation of the leave for four months granted to him.

The Venerable C. M. Barham on return from privilege leave to be Senior Presidency Chaplain.

The Rev. C. D. T. Mason, Senior Presidency Chaplain, to be Garrison Chaplain.

The Rev. J. C. Hall, Garrison Chaplain, to be Supernumerary Chaplain at the Cathedral as a temporary measure.

The Rev. A. C. Ashworth, Chaplain of Matheran, to be Chaplain of Satara.

The services of the Rev. R. E. Lee, a Probationary Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Jehangirji Sorabji Gambhir to act as Professor of Persian, Elphinstone College, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Shaikh Muhammad Isfahani.

Mr. F. B. P. Lory, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, is granted privilege leave in combination with furlough up to six months.

Captain H. A. Lafond, I.S.M.D., Officiating Surgeon to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and in sub-medical charge of His Excellency's establishment, has been granted one month and fourteen days' privilege leave combined with furlough for one year with effect from 9th April 1914.

Second Lieutenant J. S. McCann, Bombay Volunteer Artillery,, is granted twelve months' leave of absence out of India from 20th May 1914.

Colonel Robert William Layard Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles is granted leave of absence out of India from 1st June to 30th November 1914.

Lieutenant A. D. Rollo, 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, is granted six months' leave of absence out of India, dated 1st June 1914.

Lieutenant M. D. Mawe, No. 3 Company Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is granted five months' leave of absence out of India from 1st July 1914.

Major J. H. McDonald, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for five months.

H. E. the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon Captain Conrad Allan Cook, 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

The services of Mr. E. Fraser, Assistant Engineer, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for employment as Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Gondal-Porbander State Railway.

Mr. Abdullah Milan Osman Mian Koreishi has been allowed to commute into furlough leave on private affairs for four months and two days, granted to him by the Commissioner in Sind and to extend it up to 30th October 1914.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to admit Mr Amritlal Hargovandas Shah, LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court and to issue to Mr. Vasudev Gyanuji Kudal a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Thana District.

MOLECULAR MOTION SHOWN BY CINEMATOGRAPH.

FRENCH PHYSICIST'S DEVICE.

In a course of four lectures on "Fluides a Molecules Visibles" at King's College, Strand, M. Jean Perrin, Professor of Physics of the University of Paris and Director of the Chemico-Physical Laboratory at the Sorbonne, gave an exteremely interesting account of his work of the past 20 years, which, by direct demonstration, has raised the molecular hypothesis into the region of accepted fact.

Molecules are, of course, so minute that they are invisible under even the most powerful microscope. Professor Perrin has, however, introduced into various liquids what might be called artificial molecules of very large size compared with the artical molecules of the liquid, these artificial molecules being really minute globules of resin or gum arabic. The size of these artificial molecules must be uniform if their action is to be similar to the action of those of an ordinary gas or liquid, and this was achieved by an ingenious method of using an apparatus not unlike a centrifugal cream separator. These "molecules," being thousands of times larger than the ordinary molecules, move much more slowly, and their motion can be easily seen under a high-power microscope. Professor Perrin has actually had this motion photographed by means of a cinematograph attachment to a powerful microscope, and was thus enabled to demonstrate the motion of these particles by moving pictures on the screen.

These particles suspended in the liquid behave exactly like molecules of air, and just as the air becomes rarefied at high altitudes, so do these particles become fewer as layers higher up in the liquid are examined. By observing this height in the liquid and the equivalent height in air, it is possible to find how many times one of these artificial molecules is heavier than a molecule of gas in the air. The weight of one of these artificial molecules is then determined by allowing the emulsion to dry up, when the particles can be counted and afterwards weighed. The weight of an air molecule is thus immediately obtainable from the weight of one of these particles and the ratio already found.

Professor Perrin also described during the course how, by observation of these emulsions at different temperatures, he has verified directly many of the most important laws concerning gases, and has calculated the number of molecules in a given volume of air.

"THE KING OF CEYLON."

ARRESTED AND SENT TO THE HOUSE OF OBSERVATION.

DIVERSION AT HULTSDORF.

A lunacy case that came up on Thursday last before the Additional District Judge of Hultsdorf (Ceylon) provided those present in Court with no little amusement, says the "Ceylonese." The suspect, a well-built Sinhalese man, about 50 years of age, was dressed in a strange saffron coloured costume consisting of a pair of loose trousers tied at the ankles, a coat and a robe thrown round his shoulders. His beard was also coloured with a similar dye. He wore also an old-fashioned sword as well as a round cap with a spike at the top of it. He carried a heavy walking stick too. To a girdle which he wore round his waist was appended a badge with this curious inscription on the obverse side of it:—

His Majesty King C. Dharmesena
Sovereign warrantees.
King in aid.
Criterion.
DELIVERED.
June 2nd, 1904.

The following inscription was on the reverse side:—

"On Sovereign warrant of our Sovereign in England prohibiting interference with the warrantee.

"Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, Ceylon, 31st January, 1895, and on Tuesday.

Sanction of prohibition by H. M. King-Emperor George V., for Sovereign warrant Dicta. Dated respectively 4th February, 1909 and 30th May, 1912."

Reserve Sergeant Hamin Ebrahim Ally of the Maradana Police, who produced the suspect in Court stated that the accused was arrested on the King's birthday near the Queen's House. When questioned as to what he was doing there he replied that he wanted to go to the Governor to get permission from him to be present at the Levy.

The Judge: Was he in this costume then?

The Police Sergeant: Yes, Sir. With this sword hanging down his side. He was carrying this walking stick also.

The suspect: Yes, Sir. I had got down from my motor car then.

The Sergeant continuing said that the suspect claims to be King of Ceylon. At the Police station in the morning the suspect gave him one of the papers produced in Court saying that it was a deed of gift of some land. He was not violent.

The Judge then inquired whether inquiries had been made as to whether the suspect had any relatives. The sergeant replied in the negative.

Inspector Candappa of the Cotta Police, who was in Court said that he knew the suspect who had a brother who was a wealthy man.

The Judge then ordered the Sergeant to bring them up in Court the next day the case would be taken up.

The Judge (to the suspect): What were you doing near Queen's House?

The suspect: I was on duty, Sir, on this royal warrant from England,

The Judge: Would you like to let me see that warrant?

The suspect then handed over a sheet of paper.

The Judge (after reading it): I see, what is it that you say?

The suspect: It is on the Colonial record, Sir, and it admitted on sanction. . . .

The Judge: What is it that you say you are?

The suspect: I am admitted as King-in-Aid under circumstances admitted in this warrant. That is for my livelihood. The warrantee claims matter in description of the warrant, that is to say in sovereign capacity bestowed for life by our Sovereign Lord.

The Judge: Yes, I see.

The Judge then asked the police sergeant to bring up the man's brother on the next day that the case would be taken up.

The suspect: I wish to take somo steps, Sir. . . . .

The Judge: Yes, your case will be attended to.

The suspect: Will you kindly let me have the warrant, Sir?

The Judge: Yes, you can have it.

The suspect: I want, Sir, to produce it before the warrantee.

The Judge: Oh! yes. I quite understand your case.

The suspect was then remanded to the House of Observation.

Can you DOUBT this?

Dr. W. COOK, M.A., M D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death.

Dr. Sunderland writes from London: A 6 months' bed-ridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual. (Original Testimonials open to inspection).

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To be had of all dealers.
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THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

TO NIGHT AT THE GAIETY.

A turn which will have all the charm of novelty for Bombay audiences will be done to-night at the Gaiety by the Brothers Romano, who describe themselves as the Grecian Gladiators. The Romanos pose as marble statues, and give a really fine show, changing their poses quickly and including in their performance numerous original and effective ideas. To-night they will give a series of wrestling studies, and during this part of their show one can almost imagine that they are carved out of solid marble, until the illusion is dispelled by the elder brother giving a display of his remarkable physical development in the style that Sandow, Hackensmidt and other athletes have accustomed us to.

WONDERFULLY BUILT MEN.

The Romanos are wonderfully built men, being physically developed to the point of perfection, and they form a striking pair on the stage. After the classical portion of their show is completed, they give the audience an exposition of the punches effected by the world's famous pugilists when trying for the knock-out, and exchange blows with with lightning speed. The act is beautifully staged, and is one which should be seen.

THE OTHER TURNS.

Miss Marie Quintrelle, with her piano, is again on the programme, and for this week has another series of improvisations on popular airs, which has proved such a successful item since last Friday. She will also sing a song of her own composition "Forget-me-not." Lively little Lily Pacy remains for another week, and has some clever coon delineations in "Alabam" and "Try and Love me Honey." She will also do her dancing act, which is worth going a long way to see. The pictures have been carefully chosen, as usual. For the 10 o'clock show on Sunday next and every Sunday the management have secured the hand of the Sherwood Foresters, who play during the pictures.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH AUDIENCES

The difference between English and American audiences has been the subject of many speeches, letters and articles in days gone by, but it has never been emphasised more clearly than by the case of Mr. Cyril Maude and "Grumpy." Mr. Maude has just returned from America, in which country "Grumpy" has drawn huge houses, and the American critics went into hysterics, after the manner of their kind, over its merits as a play. By contrast, the following criticism by "Carados" in the "Referee," is interesting:—

We also love detective stories in this country, provided, of course, that the sleuth-hound hero is a competent amateur and not one of your bungling professionals from Scotland Yard. These professional fellows have no imagination; their methods are so unpicturesque; they lack the glamour of mystery; they make a sordid business of nabbing the criminal as quickly as possible. That is why in all up-to-date popular magazine fiction the professional detective is a back number, and his place is taken by a mysterious old gentleman of many eccentricities, the most amazing combination of childlike simplicity and Machiavellian astuteness. Such is "Grumpy," otherwise Mr. Andrew Bullivant, a testy octogenarian with the remnants of the brains of "the greatest criminal lawyer of his century."

A COMPLEX CHARACTER.

Picture him for yourself, a wizened little man with quaint clothes and a hat that was the symbol of his eccentricity, purring like a chorus of kittens when he slept, barking like a drill-sergeant when he was awake; the terror and delight of his servants, the treasure and the trial of his grand-daughter; a soft-hearted ogre, an irascible old dear. An evening in his society is an exhilarating, a stimulating experience, like looking down the crater of a volcano. To live in the same house with him would be as nerve-shattering as living on the slopes of the volcano until you got hardened to it, and then, perhaps, all his moods would seem alike. You may say that such a person as Grumpy never existed and couldn't exist. No; but Mr. Maud makes you believe that he does, or, at any rate, he is sufficiently interesting as Grumpy to make you careless whether the old fellow is real or not, and there is no one else who matters. That is why I say that the play is Mr. Maude and some others, because, by sheer force of personality and a handful of stage tricks, he contrives to keep a grip on your attention for a whole evening.

A CAMELIA CLUE.

But to hail his performance as great acting, as I have no doubt it will be hailed by those who are unable to distinguish between the art of acting and the machinery of stage illusion, is absurd. I am sure Mr. Maude, who has been playing all kinds of old gentlemen for years, must find the playing of Grumpy child's-play compared to some of the characters he has played in the past. It is nearly all done for him, and in a sense it would be nearer the truth to say that the part acts Mr. Maude than that Mr. Maude acts the part. The make-up, the quaint clothes, are half the battle. The management of the voice (and, by the way, the voice is more like Mr. Maude's than a very old man's) and the conduct of the ordinary stage business belong to the rudiments of acting. For the rest the credit must go to the authors, who, actors themselves, have used their knowledge of stage mechanism, have traded on their familiarity with stage traditions, have exercised all their ingenuity, for the creation, illustration, and glorification of Grumpy. Theirs not to write a good play, theirs but to create an attractive character, having in their mind's eye an attractive actor like Mr. Maude to fill it. Their plot, an ingenious, workmanlike contraption, pivots round Grumpy. It happens to deal with the violent theft of a valuable diamond, and exhibits Grumpy in the role of detective (an admirable role for the dotage of the greatest criminal lawyer of his century) following the clue of a camellia wound round with a single hair and, with the kindly connivance of the authors, running villainy to earth.

THE PART GREATER THAN THE WHOLE.

Well, a picture must have some sort of frame, and no doubt the story that Mr. Hodges and Mr. Percyval have put round the dear fellow is as good as any other, but don't tell me or the authors that Grumpy would not be just as entertaining barking and chuckling, conducting desperate tussles with Bradshaw, having his hat and coat put on and his watch wound up, fuming over his food and fussing over his grand-daughter in any other surroundings. For once Euclid is put in the wrong and the part proves greater than the whole. And how well the authors know their audience. "Damn isa useful word; try it," said somebody once in a play, and try it they do—always with success. I don't know how many times Mr. Maude said "I'm surrounded by a lot of damn fools," but each time that he said it the audience laughed more heartily than before. And "God bless my soul!" simply brought the house down, as it always does when it is ejaculated, a propos of nothing in particular, by a testy old man. One cannot do less than extend a hearty welcome to some of the other players—to Mr. Montague Love, for instance, who was quite admirable as the suave and gentlemanly villain and looked as if he might have been much cleverer in crime if only the authors had let him; to Mr. Lennox Pawle, for a brief sketch of a smart, but shady, art dealer; to Mr. John Harwood, as Grumpy's imperturbable valet; and to Miss Margery Maude, the daintiest of wayward grand-daughters.

THE ROMANO BROTHERS.

Human statues at the Gaiety Theatre to-night.

MDLLE. GENEE.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

The famous danseuse in her farewell performance at the London Coliseum.

THE "DIARY" OF THE BLACK PRINCE.

WHAT IT CONTAINS.

Perhaps the most interesting point about the recent discovery of the so-called "diary" of the Black Prince in a London solicitor's office is its bearing on the question of the custody of our national records, says the "Manchester Guardian." The volume is undoubtedly a stray from the ancient State documents. The proper place would appear to be the Record Office, among the huge accumulations of the precious wastepaper of the ages. Similar scraps of antiquity which occasionally turn up in private collections have clearly at some time been lost from the storehouses of the national papers. The careless treatment of papers of historic importance until the creation of the Record Office, and the beginning of scientific work upon the State papers is a common theme of scholarly indignation.

Thus in his preface to the volume containing the roll of the Parliament held by King Edward I. at Westminster in 1305, the late Frederick William Maitland describes the extraordinary casual way in which documents were treated, "a hardly credible tale of wild disorder," he calls it. Sacks upon sacks of mediaeval documents whose character was quite unknown to their custodians were kept in various Government buildings and bundled about from place to place. When the old Exchequer Buildings were pulled down in 1822 to make room for the "new" Law Courts, some of the documents that had been kept there were taken to the stone tower at the great gate of Westminster. Others were buried in a shed or "ark" erected inside the hall. When in 1830 the Coronation of William IV., demanded the suppression of this "ark," the papers were carted off to the King's Mews at Charing Cross, where it is recorded the soldiers and common labourers who moved them sold heaps of the papers to glue manufacturers. From the King's Mews, when that building gave place to the National Gallery in 1835, such papers as remained were removed to the Riding School at Carlton House, where 4,136 cubic feet of national records were stored in two vast bins. There, one reads, the papers were being searched by dogs for rats, while three Irish labourers, "sustained by strong stimulants," sorted the mass of "putrid stench, dirt, and decomposition." Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that papers like the newly found volume have leaked out of the possession of the State.

The book is interesting and important, but not more so than are thousands of early mediaeval records stacked in Chancery Lane, in which the public has never shown the slightest interest. Indeed, the existence of the Record Office is almost unknown, except to the small class of special students whom you find seated in the silent domed reading-room patiently turning over the yellow papers.

ONE OF FOUR VOLUMES.

The "diary" is said to have been found in a chest in the office of an old firm of solicitors. It is a tall folio volume bound in calf, consisting of 289 parchment leaves. The entries are in French and Latin. The label on the back, probably written by the Georgian antiquary who added it to his hoard, calls it "Edward the Black Prince's Diary and Calendar." It is, in fact, part of the record register of the accounts connected with the administration of the Black Prince's estates in England and belongs to a well-known series of which the greater part is in the Record Office. The Record Office has three volumes, and this is the fourth. Together they cover the business transactions of the Black Prince's estates—his Principality of Wales, the Duchy of Cornwall, the county palatine of Chester, and other English properties—from 1351 to 1366. The volumes in the Record Office await translation and editing, and their contents are still unexplored. Most of the entries are dry records of the transfer of lands and tenements. The new volume, like two of those in the Record Office, is of parchment, but one of the Record Office examples consists of documents written on a very fine French paper. What strikes the ignorant sightseers is the exquisitely clear and pictorial script, in which every small letter is as perfectly legible as when the fourteenth century clerk penned it somewhere in Westminster. It is a luxury to finger the splendid rich parchment.

SOME OF THE ENTRIES.

The newly-found volume of the register has been examined by experts, and the entries that have been published are enough to show how rich in human and picturesque interest these unpromising-looking papers are. For instance, in 1357 there are the Prince's directions to his pavilloner or tent-maker for the making of the tents for the approaching campaign of Poictiers. An entry in the year 1348 is supposed to be the earliest reference to the Order of the Garter There is a delightful passage in which the Prince instructs his Treasurer of the Household to grant a tun of wine to "our beloved Jane of Oxford, once our nurse." There are records of lavish expenditure on pe.rls, A French knight three times captured at Poictiers sets forth his perplexity as to which of his three captors he belongs. Gifts of horses with feudal sounding names are entered. Thus the Prince gave to one friend "a little Hackney named Wellifed," and once Jakelot, the Prince's piper, received from his Lord "a bagpipe and cornemuse." One gets an ineffaceable impression of the magnificence and power of the great knight and leader of English chivalry on foreign fields.

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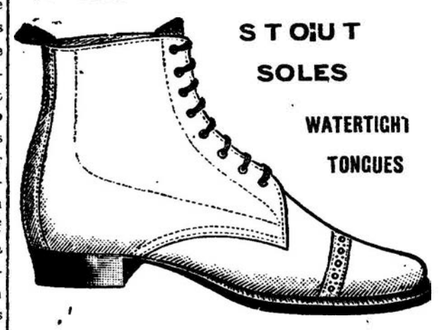

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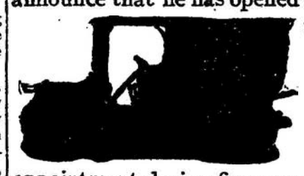

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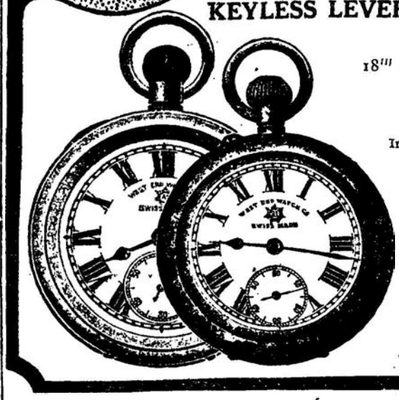

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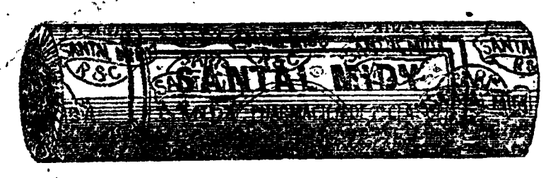

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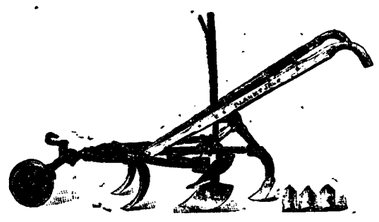

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